JULY 21, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. 60, NO. 46 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Hope for The Conference

IT IS highly encouraging to note that the Toronto *Telegram*—which we incline to regard as representing the Bracken element rather than the McCullagh element in the Progressive Conservative party—regards Premier Drew as having "not yet revealed" his position on the continuation or termination of the Dominion-provincial wartime tax agreements, and maintains that the utterances of the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Leslie Frost, "scarcely support statements which are now appearing in some newspapers" (the *Globe and Mail*) that the Ontario Government "will insist upon the return to the provinces of all the taxing powers which they held prior to the war."

This is most encouraging. It is true that Mr. Frost was calling very urgently last March for "a clarification of the various fields" of taxation to be occupied by the two governments, and for plans to be made for "the vacation of our taxing fields" by the Dominion. These are words, however, which can be interpreted in a large or limited sense, according to how one feels; and Mr. Frost, who is one of the most sensible men among Canadian provincial legislators, may have decided to interpret them very mildly indeed. The *Telegram*, without saying so in so many words, goes on to advocate the whole spirit and intent of the Sirois Report, a policy which will be very annoying to that part of the Conservative party which believes in using the tax question solely as a means of embarrassing the Dominion government.

The Dominion-provincial Conference can be used for either of two purposes. It can be used to produce a more harmonious and balanced fiscal system in both fields, or to work up feeling in the provinces against the Dominion which can be turned to the advantage of a political party. (This is not the kind of a country in which there is much to be gained by working up feeling in the Dominion against the provinces.) It will depend mainly upon Ontario which of these results is achieved.

Provincial Power

READERS of the *Globe and Mail* who recall the time—not so many years ago but since the advent of the present publisher—when that paper was advocating the abolition of the provinces and the setting up of a unitary government for Canada must be a trifle surprised at the vigor with which it is now opposing the slightest diminution of the economic and taxation powers of the provinces. We are not sorry that the sole morning newspaper in the largest English-speaking city of Canada has given up its desire to put an end to the special legislative and executive authorities of the various divisions of Canada, including Nova Scotia and Quebec and British Columbia, because we have always been convinced that this could never be done without destroying all hope of Canadian unity. But we wish that the newspaper's passion for extremes had not led it so far over into the opposite camp.

The division of powers set up by the British North America Act was probably the best for that area, the era of small local industry and commerce, the era of the horse and buggy, and of the little factories owned by little capitalists in the little towns. Even so, the intentions of the Fathers of Confederation have been largely nullified by political attitudes and judicial interpretations which have carried localism far beyond what they had in mind. But today, when the whole scale of organization of industry and commerce is on a national basis, the desire to perpetuate every tittle of provincial power is ill-considered and dangerous. There are overwhelming reasons why the legislatures of Quebec and Ontario and Alberta should not be abolished; there is no reason why they should not surrender some of their powers which the Fathers of Confederation gave them because of very different circumstances from those which now exist—or perhaps did not intend to give them at all.

—Photo by Karsh

As Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz, second son of King Ibn Saud, is well aware that his country's vast oil resources and strategic geographic position are factors to be reckoned with in any Big Power reorganization of disputed mandates in the Middle East.

"No Comment"

THE C.B.C. announces that it has decided to abandon the use of commentators. We think the decision is a mistake. No doubt there are people who object to the point of view of Commentator X, and others who do the same for Commentator Y. This does not seem to us a valid objection, provided that the group of commentators employed by the Corporation is generally acceptable when regarded as a whole.

Canada is totally lacking in newspaper columnists with a nation-wide audience, and the C.B.C. is now depriving us of the corresponding service in the broadcasting field. The American stations will go on broadcasting comment, and Canadians who like it will tune it in. Most of it will do them no harm, but it will certainly do nothing to make their thinking more Canadian.

The decision moreover is likely to strengthen an already existing public belief that the C.B.C. is a bit afraid of broadcasting anything that any small group of people might conceivably object to. This is an attitude which the Corporation's prototype, the B.B.C., has outgrown, and one which if persisted in to excess is fatal to public respect.

C.C.F. Has New Ally

WE HOPE that the C.C.F. party in Saskatchewan and other rural sections is paying due attention to the utterances of the newest supporters of the C.C.F. in Toronto, the periodical *Labor Challenge*, which describes itself as "a monthly paper bringing the truth about labor's struggle for a new world to the working people of Canada." It says that the increase by 180 percent of the C.C.F. representation in Parliament "is no cause for complacency or rejoicing. Eighteen of these seats are from Saskatchewan, and of the remainder, nine from

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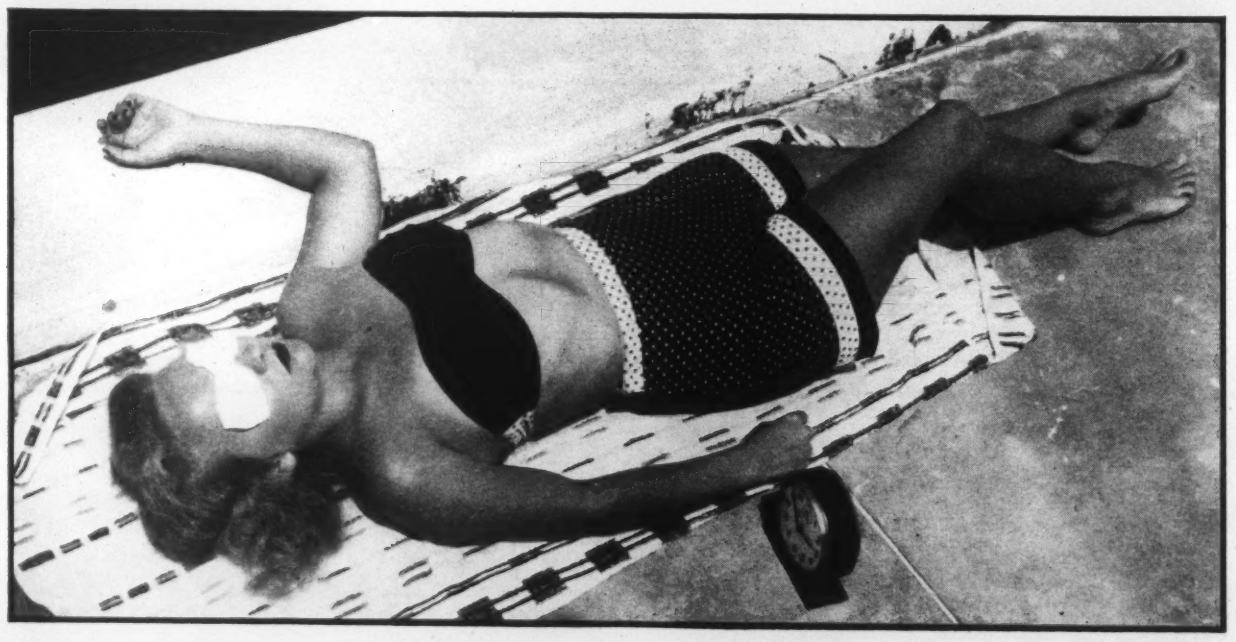
Summer "Sea Scapes"—1945

Sun and sea, and of course, pretty girls, make these Sea Scapes right for any connoisseur's collection. With 1945's swim season upon us, suits like this one-piece form-fitting floral print with a half skirt are lovelier than ever.



No undercover tactics here. Her skin protected by suntan lotion and her eyes by moistened cotton, this lass with generous midriff exposure takes her sunbath to the tick of an alarm clock, set to go off in twenty minutes.

1945 prize-winner is this double duty two-piece play and swim suit with wrap-around skirt.

Two-piece diaper suit of floral designed wool; the adjustable bra is held by a drawstring.

A girl is at her beach best in this brightly-striped two-piecer, a suit made for swimming records.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canada's Youth Cannot Find the Way to Enter Public Service

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADA is entering upon a period when her whole future depends upon the quality in her citizens who are in public service. H. E. the Governor General at the centenary celebration of the University of Bishop's College a couple of weeks ago also expressed this opinion when he appealed to young Canadians returning from service abroad to enter service for Canada in public affairs.

Then in its issue of June 30, SATURDAY NIGHT said "It is the cultured men and women of the community who are most needed in our public life, and who have too generally refrained from offering themselves for it." How true that is! But the question arises: How can a person honestly interested in public affairs find an opening?

That is a question which is always left unanswered. I have sought an answer in many places and have found no satisfactory one. There are answers, yes. One is to join up with a political party and become a cog in the party machine. That is not public service but 'party' heeling. Again, one can join the Civil Service and become atrophied and sterile of ideas through red tape and the need to conform to the party-in-power. Or you can somehow make a lot of money, win the admiration of the mob and go into Parliament, maybe.

A word about that. Even if the ordinary man does want to get into Parliament he is faced by real and practical problems. If he is an employee, it is more than doubtful if his employer will cooperate in allowing him to go about his constituency, or have the free time to attend to his duties as a member. That is unreasonable, a parliamentary candidate should, surely, have the same protection as a man serving his country in the armed forces. And then what about the cost of a campaign? Lastly, if he does get in "the House" his indemnity is inadequate. So there is not much incentive for the ordinary citizen to do more than sit back and wish that there were men and women of vision running this country of ours.

Until there is a clear answer to that question it is hopeless for appeals to be made to our youth. There would be an outcry of disgust if men were called to enlist for war service if there were no recruiting centres or training depots. Where are those centres insofar as public service is concerned?

Toronto, Ont. I. D. WILLIS

Exchange of Viceroys

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial on Field Marshal Smuts—perhaps the greatest living statesman—is wholly admirable. But may I suggest that we should drop the term "Governor General" for the more dignified and accurate "Viceroy"? His Excellency represents the plural crown of William the Norman (Quebec) and William the Netherlander (South Africa).

The exchange of Viceroys which you propose would further enlarge the concept of the Commonwealth; but I fear we cannot hope that at his age the Field Marshal will leave his country for ours. So where do we go?

If we were a magnanimous people—and if we were not frustrated by our smallest minds, notably in the federal parties,—we might return to our own great traditions.

Since Cartier, the French, who are humanists and blind to color bars, have led the world in fraternity towards non-European races. In 1791 Upper Canada passed the first Emancipation Act, conferring on Africans liberty and equality before the law. Thus did our country universalize the principles of that Anglo-Norman document, Magna Charta.

Today the heir to the signer of Magna Charta is also Emperor of India, where many eminent men have adopted our religion. In view of the tension between East and West, we could serve civilization and humanity by recommending a Christian Indian for Viceroy of Canada.

India—indeed all Asia—would instantly respond if an Asiatic represented both the Indian Emperor and the King. It would tell the world that within this very great Empire there is neither border nor breed nor race.

Further we should thus assure ourselves that the policy of Americanization—resented and resisted by the silent majority of Canadians for whom no politicians speak—has not destroyed our own traditions and moral values.

Toronto, Ont. C. CORELLI FIELD

France's Leaders

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE provocative General de Gaulle seems to have thrown the monkey wrench in again. What is the matter with the French? Perhaps the answer may be found in the prophetic words my eldest brother uttered to Canadian news commentator Rex Frost just before the war. (My brother lived in France for over fifty years, refused to leave when the Germans took over, and died of malnutrition two years ago, at the age of eighty.)

The gist was that the French would let us down; that the soldiers would be brave and would fight, but would have no guns to fight with, because the heads of the French nation were rotten and unpatriotic. They seemed more interested in building palaces with swimming pools for their dancing girls than in looking after the welfare of France. When Mr. Frost came back he couldn't say anything of this on the radio, as it was appeasement time and he would have been called a jingo.

The French are a brilliant race, but I cannot help thinking of another observation of my brother's, at the tomb of Napoleon when I was a boy of fourteen. Some tourists were talking of what Napoleon had done for France. His reply did not seem very tactful at the time. "Yes," he said, "he reduced the stature of the French race some two inches".

There must have been times when Mr. Churchill would have liked to pin General de Gaulle's ears back, to use a vernacular term. But being wise beyond his generation he took the right course and gave him enough rope.

MAURICE B. BODINGTON

Toronto, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

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Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 60, No. 46 Whole No. 2731

The Front Page

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other western provinces, with one from the mining district of Nova Scotia . . . Only seven or eight of these seats are urbanized areas or industrial centres; the remaining, over two-thirds, are agricultural areas which will tend to give an unbalanced character to the parliamentary caucus." It is time, it concludes, for the workers to "educate themselves in the principles of Marxism, scientific socialism, to build for the future victory of socialism."

We have long maintained that the C.C.F. was going to have difficulty in hitching the very different horses of industrial labor and the family farm to the same political chariot. There is clearly no confidence, among the people represented by *Labor Challenge*, in the socialistic purity of the C.C.F. in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, nor of any party in which the agriculturists have predominent strength. Mr. Coldwell will be interested in the solution advocated by this paper for the railway problem. It is "to nationalize the C.P.R. and amalgamate it with the C.N.R. under workers' control. No firings. No wage cuts. For the thirty-hour week at no reduction in 'take home' pay."

The Japanese Canadians

THERE is much that is interesting in the letter sent out by the Department of Labor. Japanese Division, British Columbia Security Commission, on June 25 to all "people of Japanese origin" in provinces other than British Columbia. The term "people of Japanese origin" of course includes persons possessing Canadian citizenship, whether through naturalization or through being born in this country, as well as unnaturalized immigrants who are still enemy aliens. In this communication, the Commission makes no distinction between these classes.

The letter states that "As a result of the large number of people of Japanese origin in B.C. requesting repatriation, it is necessary to learn from Japanese residing in other provinces how many desire repatriation in order that we may carry out effectively the government policy of a reasonably even distribution across Canada of people of Japanese origin who may be remaining in this country." It goes on to refer to an accompanying notice (on a separate sheet), which gives the date at which an officer of the R.C.M.P. will be at a point near the addressee's residence, and states that "all persons of Japanese racial origin over the age of sixteen years are expected to report" at that place on that date.

This is the second in the series of letters from the Commission, the first of which, on March 31, said that reporting to the R.C.M.P. was voluntary, and was required only of those who wished to take advantage of the assistance offered by the government to persons planning to go to Japan at the end of the war. This policy is changed in the second letter, and reporting is stated to be "expected" of everybody. The reason given is the necessity of knowing how many desire repatriation (and consequently how many propose to remain in Canada) with a view to carrying out what is stated to be a government policy of distributing the non-repatriated evenly across Canada. The compulsory reporting has already, according to the second letter, been carried out in British Columbia and is now to be carried out in the rest of Canada.

The reasons assigned for the actions of a government agency are seldom very convincing, and in this case they are not convincing at all. So long as persons desiring assisted repatriation are required to report, there is no need whatever for demanding the attendance of those who do not desire it. All that the government has to do is to subtract the number of applicants from the total number of persons of Japanese origin in Canada, which is known with great accuracy. It will then have all the information which it needs for "a reasonably even distribution" of those who are remaining in Canada. We can hardly resist the conclusion that the Commission is imposing on the non-applicants for repatriation the obligation (which in many cases must be very difficult and onerous) of reporting to the R.C.M.P. because of the belief that it can thus put pressure upon them to apply for repatriation.

We are not greatly concerned about what the Commission does to Japanese born in Japan who have never become Canadian citizens, though even in their case we like to feel confident that they are treated with reasonable humanity. But we are greatly concerned about what it does to Canadian citizens who merely happen to be of Japanese descent, because we are convinced that if Canada once starts discriminating against these Canadians it will ultimately go on to discriminate against Canadians of other racial origins, probably beginning with the Chinese but ending with God knows who. We object to the use of the term "repatriation" in connection with such persons, and we object to any special pressure being put upon them to leave the country of which they are citizens and go to one which the great majority of them have never seen.

BUILD WELL THE PEACE

THEY will return with war-worn, smiling faces
Turned to the land they love, with thoughts of home,
They will return to the old familiar places

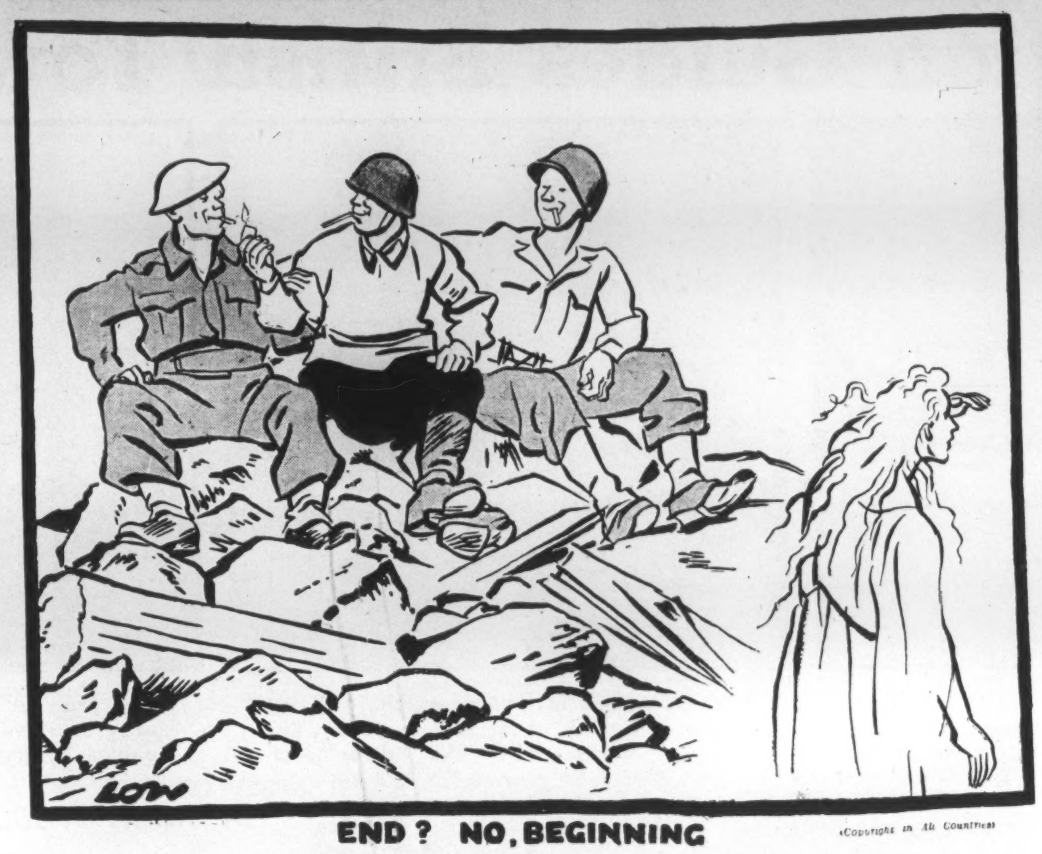
They dreamed of, left so long ago to roam
The far-off skies, the barren fields of war,
The seven seas that licked their prows with foam.

They will return but many a lad who bore
The battles' brunt with them now slumbers sound
In dreamless sleep beyond life's final door.

Ageless their name will live; O hallowed ground
Hold close the flower of our youth who lie
Upon your breast and immortality found!

The youth of future generations cry
"Build well the peace or else we too must die!"

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT



END ? NO, BEGINNING

(Copyright in All Countries)

Meat Situation

A MAINLY American labor organization has recently rallied to the defence of the Dominion to combat the American belief that Canada has not been doing her share about the acute shortage of meat in the world. A circular called "The Meat of It", is published by the United Packinghouse Workers of America. Canada is now to supply Great Britain the amount of meat which was previously supplied by the United States under the lend-lease agreement, and which has now been diverted to the liberated and starving countries of Europe. Canada previously supplied very little meat to Great Britain, in comparison with the amount supplied by the United States, owing, in most instances, to the shipping bottleneck. Many people in the United States, however, imagine that Canadians are better off than the average American. The circular instructs the workers that "If you meet such persons, tell them that Canadians have been eating less meat per person than we have . . . The cost of living on many items is higher in Canada . . . It is mainly because of our tariff policy in this country which places many economic burdens upon workers and farmers." Canada was prepared to supply meat to the United States during the past year, to relieve their shortage, but "the cattle were not permitted to cross the border".

This frank view of the situation by a labor organization is very gratifying, and a better understanding and better economic relations between the two countries would develop if there were more of the same sort of thing.

Empire of the North

THE *Hydro News* has issued in pamphlet form the three articles which it recently published under the title of "Empire of the North" by T. C. James, Municipal System Engineer of the Ontario Hydro. Accompanied by very fine pictures of some of the most striking scenery and industrial developments of that great region of Ontario north of the Lakes, these articles are an admirable description of a territory which Mr. James describes as destined to become in the next generation "one of the most important areas of Canada for supplying natural and finished products to the world's markets". Nobody who knows Northern Ontario will accuse Mr. James of exaggeration, either in this estimate or in his observation that it required the advent of hydro-electric power to bring about the conversion of its potentialities into actualities. He places the existing power development at close to one million h.p., and sees a possibility of increasing this to two-and-one-half or three million. The Great Canadian Shield of which Northern Ontario forms a large part is not generally suitable for agriculture, but it contains some excellent pockets of bottom land in which farming is being extensively operated near the more populous centres. The Hydro has over five thousand customers in the rural districts, exclusive of mining townsites, and two hundred miles of new primary rural lines are scheduled as soon as labor and material are available.

The pamphlet deserves a wide circulation among those who are interested in the economic future of the province.

El Alamein Figures

OUR attention has been drawn to a statement by Dr. Wendell Phillips regarding the report of a speech which he made in Toronto a few weeks ago and to which reference was made in these columns. Dr. Phillips has since stated that he was misquoted by the newspapers, and that what he said was that about one-quarter of Montgomery's army at El Alamein was Jewish. His authority was Mr. Churchill, who he says made the statement that the British Forces in Egypt immediately prior to El Alamein numbered 45,000 of whom 12,000, or more than one-quarter, were Jewish volunteers. Apparently however, this army was substantially reinforced before the battle, so that the proportion of Jews in the actual battle is not accurately known. We publish this statement not with any idea of diminishing the credit due to the Jewish volunteers for what is even after correction a very praiseworthy showing, but because we are quite confident that Jewish people themselves have no desire that the figures should be misrepresented.

The Passing Show

WITH the return of meat rationing, the only difference we can see in our way of life is that we must make a little meat go a long way instead of going a long way for a little meat.

•

At one time we made a lot of fuss about selling scrap iron to Japan, but nowadays, the Japs are fussing because we are giving them the stuff for nothing.

•

Dried fish heads and withered vegetables make up the latest diet recommended by the Tokyo radio to the Japanese people. This must leave them with but little stomach to die for their country.

•

Since the Prices Board permit an extra charge to be made for "show" beef, it is a comforting thought that the skin, and the bone, and the hank of hair adorning our Sunday platter may have won an Oscar before dying of exhaustion.

•

From Ottawa we learn that our coal must go farther. That must be why the load we ordered last April hasn't turned up yet.

•

Free medicine for all is promised by Australia's $250 million social service program. But you can't beat a good five dollar prescription for putting you on your feet in record time.

•

An etymology note from Northwestern University claims that "strawberry" is the most easily heard word in the English language. The "raspberry", however, remains the most unmistakable.

•

A nursing bottle has just been put on the market that eliminates the necessity of "burping" the baby. Encouraging politeness on the threshold of life evidently pays dividends.

•

The recent discoveries by British archaeologists of Roman relics beneath the bombed ruins of London are a pleasant reminder that, at one time, the world was quite civilized.

•

Famine

When the matches run out the epigrams fail,
We have periods of doubt and grow weary and stale.

For an editor's mind on tobacco is fed;
Else, his concepts are blind and he's dull in the head.

And that goes for all types, in skirts or in bags,
Whether favoring pipes or ———— (*) fags.

(*) This space for sale to some cigarette manufacturer.

J. E. M.

•

The Federation of British Variety Artists has placed a ten-year ban on German and Japanese performers. Just retribution for hogging the stage too long.

•

"Serenity", said a radio commentator recently, "is the best antidote for hot weather". We tried this the other day during a visit to our summer cottage, and only the mosquitoes had fun.

•

From a soap advertisement: Heat lightning flickering through your veins . . . Thunder pounding in your pulse . . . Then the first impassioned kiss like the sharp sting of rain on your lips . . . This is the moment when your beauty stirs a tumult in his heart!" It won't be long now before she's got him washing the dishes.

•

Russians are reported to be wearing stainless steel teeth, which sounds all right except that we don't like the idea of travelling with a grindstone instead of a toothbrush.

•

TOMORROW WE'RE GOING
TO SMELL MOVIES TOO

Heading in SATURDAY NIGHT.

Not much more than we have been doing with some of them, surely.

•

House tenancies in Toronto are frozen, and every indication suggests that by December tenants will be too.

•

The C.C.F. has one great advantage over the other parties just now. It can't be held responsible for the weather anywhere except in Saskatchewan.

•

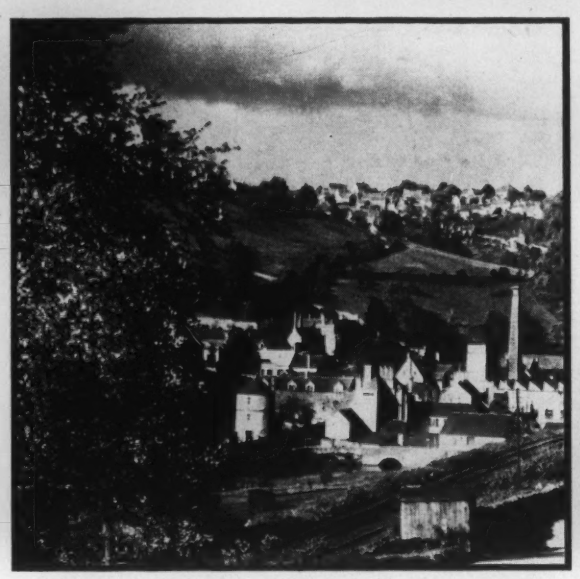
Love is blind, but judging by the B.O. ads his olfactory nerve is extremely sensitive.

•

Better hurry up with that Security Council before the Polish Army declares war on Poland.

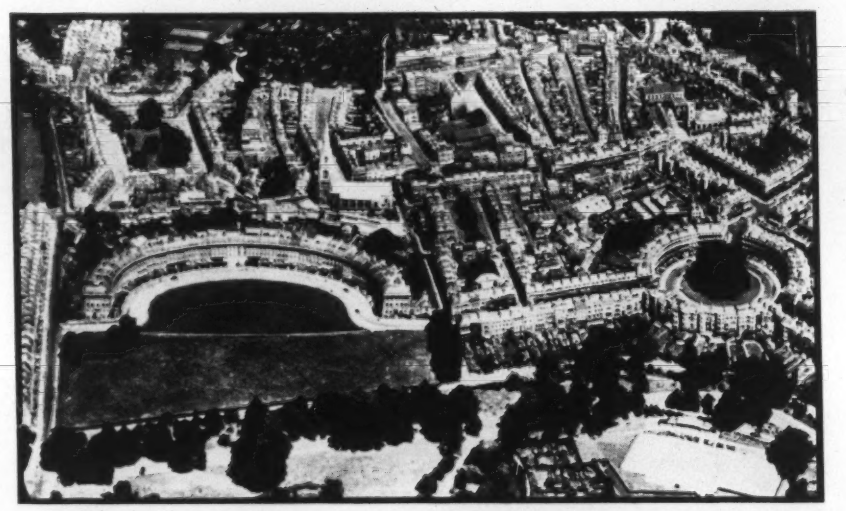
Rich Tradition Guides British Town Planners

Air view of the City of London around St. Paul's showing extent of bomb damage. The rebuilding problem is a formidable one, for one-third of city was completely destroyed.



With its houses in gardens on the hill, yet within easy reach of factories in valley, this Cotswold village fulfils the British ideal.

Park Crescent, near Regent's Park, was part of John Nash's early 19th century plan, which brought great parklands, unified by magnificent architecture, into heart of London.



Aerial view of Bath, showing Royal Crescent and famous Circus, built by John Wood (1767)—combining architectural elegance with spaciousness.

A new Coventry is planned. Small scale models of buildings and parks designed for postwar development of blitzed Coventry are shown here.

By Gilbert McAllister

IN BRITAIN today the great majority of people are "planning conscious," and as new plans for London, Coventry, Manchester, Plymouth, Bath and Glasgow are announced, they are eagerly discussed by the experts and no less eagerly by ordinary men and women everywhere. It is admitted that even without the war, which has accentuated the housing problem, and without the bombing, which destroyed much of many of Britain's cities —one-third of the entire built-up area of the City of London, for example, was completely destroyed—the planning and rebuilding problem was a formidable one which could only be solved by bold measures.

Fortunately, town planning in Britain has an ancient history. It has two main streams. There is the theoretical, sociological, utopian aspect, and there is the practical aspect: the results in stone and mortar of many great planners, illustrious and obscure, who have left a rich legacy and a striking example.

Town planning in Britain has its origins in the writings of Thomas More (1478-1535.) who was perhaps the first great English thinker to give consideration to the idea of the size of towns. He was explicit in his directions: a town should make provision for a population of 6,000 families, about thirty thousand people; it should have broad thoroughfares; it should be surrounded by a broad area of agricultural land which would never be built over. It is true that he was planning a Utopia. Nevertheless he set the pattern for subsequent English theories of town planning.

The whole development of British town planning, in thought and in practice has nowhere been chronicled better than in the book by the Danish architect, Steen Eiler Rasmussen, "London, the Unique City," published just before the outbreak of war in 1939. In that book Rasmussen shows that British town planning started off with the house and garden as its essential feature.

ON the practical side, British planning has produced many world-famous names, from Wren to Unwin and Abercrombie. There are also the names, lost to history, of the men who produced, for example, the Cotswold villages and the little market towns, models of aesthetic integrity as well as of social purpose, simply grouped round the church, the inn, and the market.

It is true that Wren's plans for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire were in part frustrated and only in part fulfilled. Nevertheless some of the magnificence of that conception lingers in London today, in spite of the scars left by enemy bombardment.

It lingers in the gracious churches which delight the eye in many a London vista, and in the great cathedral of St. Paul's which dominates the City of London itself. Wren's plan, which Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie calls "this unequalled example of Civic Design", was the beginning and the crown of that British town - planning renaissance which did not lose its impetus until the nineteenth century.

It can be traced, and is perpetuated, in the squares, the circuses, and the crescents of the Woods (father and son) who made the ancient Roman Spa of Bath an example to the world in elegance and architectural harmony, as well as in spaciousness. The New Town of Edinburgh, planned by Craig, provides the most extensive example of town building and domestic planning of the period. With its various arrangements, its gardens, and its bold and simple architecture, it was in striking contrast to contemporary domestic planning elsewhere.

Early in the nineteenth century, John Nash carried out his continuous planning scheme which remains one of London's greatest glories: his Regent's Park and Regent Street, a bold achievement bringing great parklands into the heart of London.

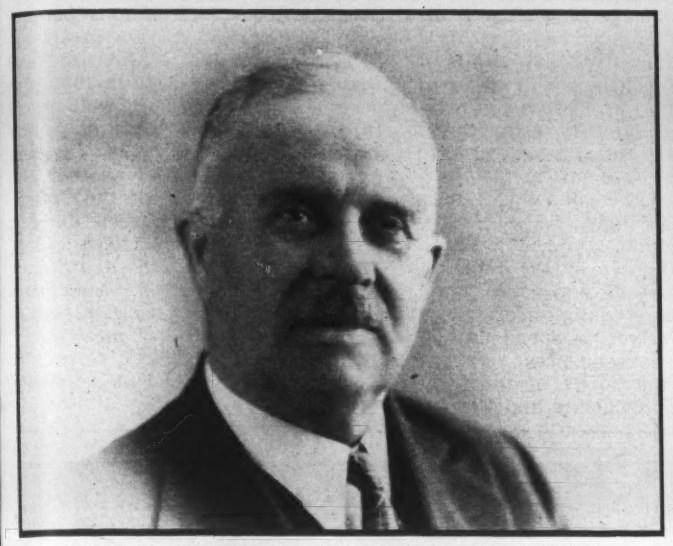
After that, British town-planning was swamped by the tidal wave of industrialism from the worst excesses of which Britain was only beginning to recover at the outbreak of war. Industrialism as a whole ignored human considerations, and towns grew up lacking in beauty and convenience and inconsistent with the laws of health. The Quaker family of Cadbury suddenly steered the thoughts of the reformer in a new direction by producing the garden village linked to the factory in a garden. That was the turning point. The house with the garden within walking distance of the factory, within easy reach of such town amenities as churches, schools, and hospitals, shops, theatres, and also within reach of an unspoiled countryside, was henceforth to be the dominant British ideal.

Princes Street, part of the New Town of Edinburgh, planned by Craig (1795) is flanked by beautiful gardens, stretching to the Castle Rock.

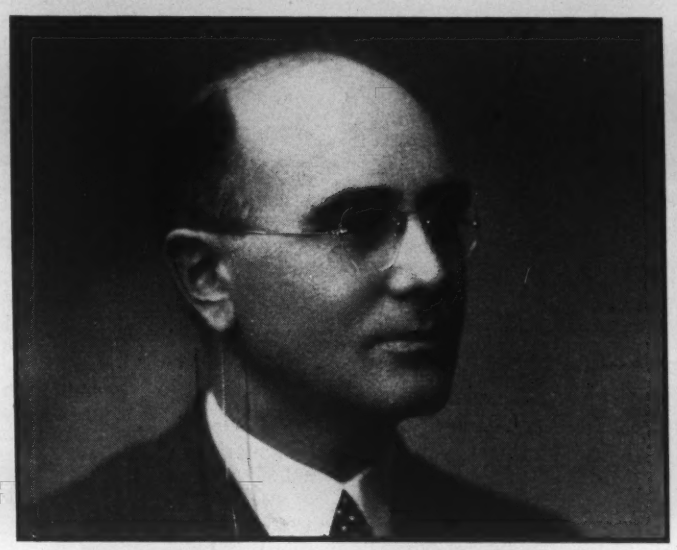
Coventry's new Cathedral, when built, will seat 2,000 people.

Typical small English home, surrounded by garden. All British town planning starts off with the house and garden as essential features.

Canada Will Be Watching These Men At Ottawa



Elder statesman of the Provinces, Hon. A. Sterling MacMillan, Liberal Government head in Nova Scotia.



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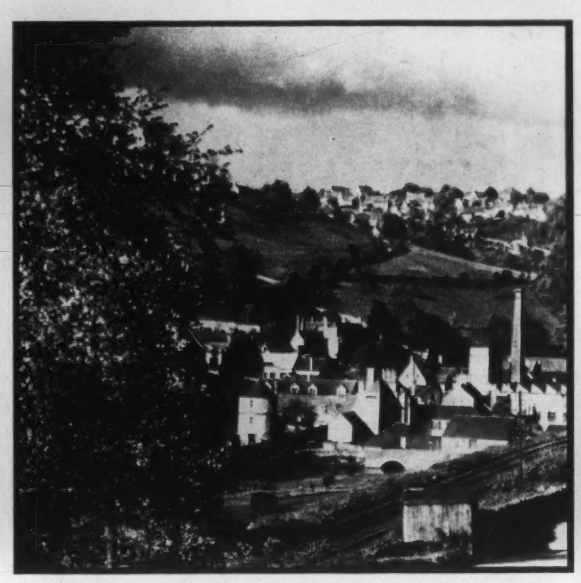
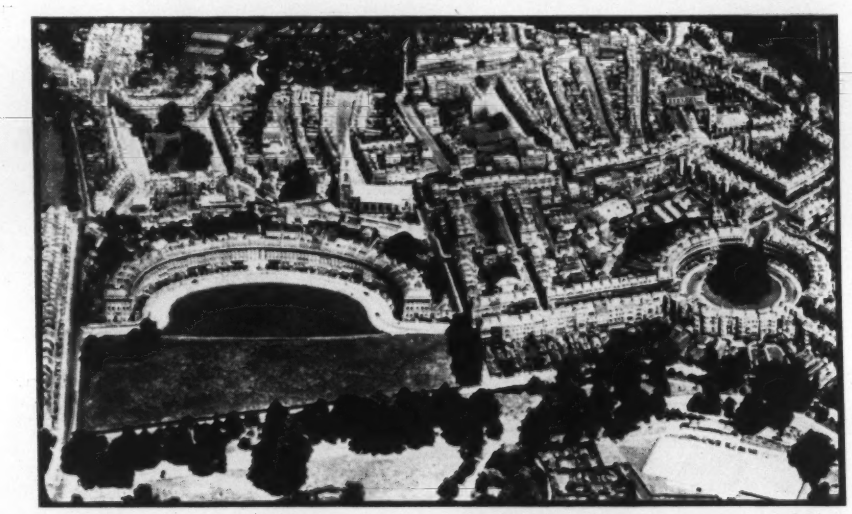
Rich Tradition Guides British Town Planners

Air view of the City of London around St. Paul's showing extent of bomb damage. The rebuilding problem is a formidable one, for one-third of city was completely destroyed.



With its houses in gardens on the hill, yet within easy reach of factories in valley, this Cotswold village fulfils the British ideal.

Park Crescent, near Regent's Park, was part of John Nash's early 19th century plan, which brought great parklands, unified by magnificent architecture, into heart of London.



Aerial view of Bath, showing Royal Crescent and famous Circus, built by John Wood (1767)—combining architectural elegance with spaciousness.

A new Coventry is planned. Small scale models of buildings and parks designed for postwar development of blitzed Coventry are shown here.

By Gilbert McAllister

IN BRITAIN today the great majority of people are "planning conscious," and as new plans for London, Coventry, Manchester, Plymouth, Bath and Glasgow are announced, they are eagerly discussed by the experts and no less eagerly by ordinary men and women everywhere. It is admitted that even without the war, which has accentuated the housing problem, and without the bombing, which destroyed much of many of Britain's cities —one-third of the entire built-up area of the City of London, for example, was completely destroyed—the planning and rebuilding problem was a formidable one which could only be solved by bold measures.

Fortunately, town planning in Britain has an ancient history. It has two main streams. There is the theoretical, sociological, utopian aspect, and there is the practical aspect: the results in stone and mortar of many great planners, illustrious and obscure, who have left a rich legacy and a striking example.

Town planning in Britain has its origins in the writings of Thomas More (1478-1535.) who was perhaps the first great English thinker to give consideration to the idea of the size of towns. He was explicit in his directions: a town should make provision for a population of 6,000 families, about thirty thousand people; it should have broad thoroughfares; it should be surrounded by a broad area of agricultural land which would never be built over. It is true that he was planning a Utopia. Nevertheless he set the pattern for subsequent English theories of town planning.

The whole development of British town planning, in thought and in practice has nowhere been chronicled better than in the book by the Danish architect, Steen Eiler Rasmussen, "London, the Unique City," published just before the outbreak of war in 1939. In that book Rasmussen shows that British town planning started off with the house and garden as its essential feature.

ON the practical side, British planning has produced many world-famous names, from Wren to Unwin and Abercrombie. There are also the names, lost to history, of the men who produced, for example, the Cotswold villages and the little market towns, models of aesthetic integrity as well as of social purpose, simply grouped round the church, the inn, and the market.

It is true that Wren's plans for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire were in part frustrated and only in part fulfilled. Nevertheless some of the magnificence of that conception lingers in London today, in spite of the scars left by enemy bombardment.

It lingers in the gracious churches which delight the eye in many a London vista, and in the great cathedral of St. Paul's which dominates the City of London itself. Wren's plan, which Professor Sir Patrick Abercrombie calls "this unequalled example of Civic Design", was the beginning and the crown of that British town - planning renaissance which did not lose its impetus until the nineteenth century.

It can be traced, and is perpetuated, in the squares, the circuses, and the crescents of the Woods (father and son) who made the ancient Roman Spa of Bath an example to the world in elegance and architectural harmony, as well as in spaciousness. The New Town of Edinburgh, planned by Craig, provides the most extensive example of town building and domestic planning of the period. With its various arrangements, its gardens, and its bold and simple architecture, it was in striking contrast to contemporary domestic planning elsewhere.

Early in the nineteenth century, John Nash carried out his continuous planning scheme which remains one of London's greatest glories: his Regent's Park and Regent Street, a bold achievement bringing great parklands into the heart of London.

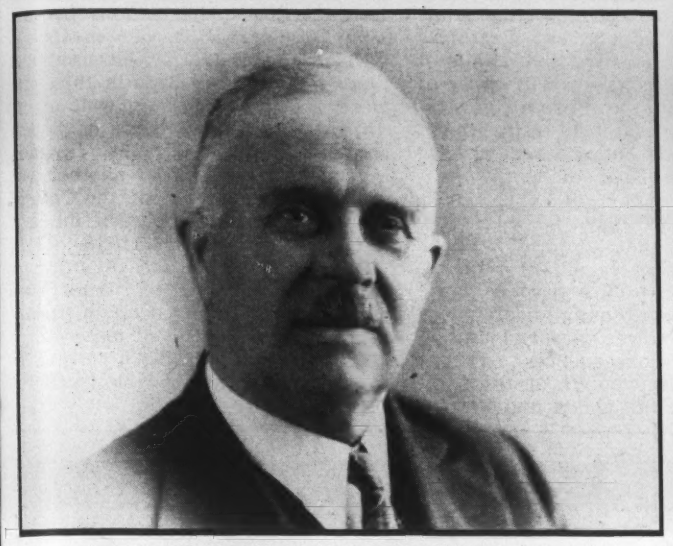
After that, British town-planning was swamped by the tidal wave of industrialism from the worst excesses of which Britain was only beginning to recover at the outbreak of war. Industrialism as a whole ignored human considerations, and towns grew up lacking in beauty and convenience and inconsistent with the laws of health. The Quaker family of Cadbury suddenly steered the thoughts of the reformer in a new direction by producing the garden village linked to the factory in a garden. That was the turning point. The house with the garden within walking distance of the factory, within easy reach of such town amenities as churches, schools, and hospitals, shops, theatres, and also within reach of an unspoiled countryside, was henceforth to be the dominant British ideal.

Princes Street, part of the New Town of Edinburgh, planned by Craig (1795) is flanked by beautiful gardens, stretching to the Castle Rock.

Coventry's new Cathedral, when built, will seat 2,000 people.

Typical small English home, surrounded by garden. All British town planning starts off with the house and garden as essential features.

Canada Will Be Watching These Men At Ottawa



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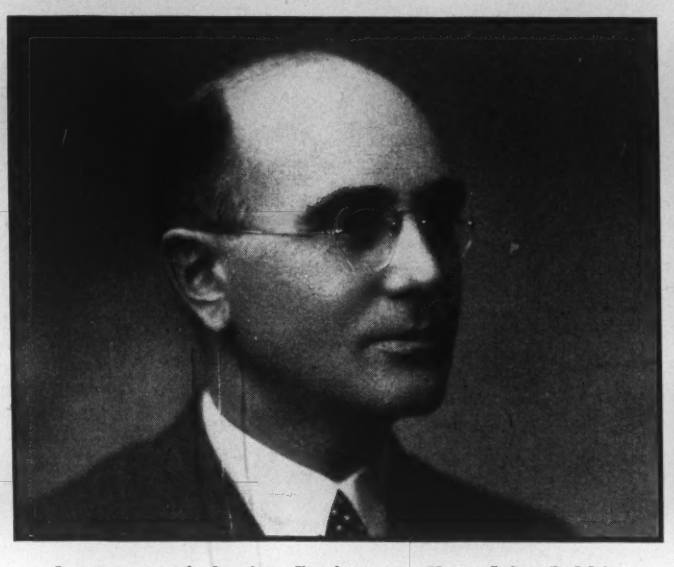

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Conference's Big Task Is To Find Taxation Plan

By MAXWELL COHEN

The major issue before the Dominion-Provincial Conference, Mr. Cohen says, is the conditions under which a unified income tax policy can be formulated without prejudicing the revenue position of the provinces, while giving the Dominion the widest latitude for a constructive postwar fiscal policy.

The writer believes that, in the light of events since, the failure of the 1941 Conference was perhaps quite a good thing. Conditions today are more suitable for a successful conference.

THE fundamental challenge to the Dominion-Provincial Conference is the ability of Canadian "federalism" to meet and resolve, as well as a "unitary" state would do, the essentially *national* problems of employment and living standards, while yet preserving Canadian federation, with its cultural and regional divisions, and the local governments that give political meaning and force to these divisions.

This is, of course, only another in a long series of gatherings of the ten governments in the last two or three generations, to study specific and general problems affecting their respective interests. At least ten major meetings have been held since 1887—(1887, 1902, 1906, 1910, 1913, 1921, 1930, 1935, 1936, 1941)—mostly concerned with subsidy questions, maritime claims, unemployment relief, company law, and similar questions—all culminating, of course, in the attempt of January 1941 to examine the main federal-provincial issues as these had been whittled down to discussion size out of the mass of data assembled by the Rowell-Sirois Reporters and their aides.

The failure of the 1941 Conference to consider the Report's proposals, while a sad commentary on the political leadership of the time, was, however, in the perspective of the years, perhaps a quite good thing to have happened. For by 1941 events had for the time being, if not ultimately, by-passed the issues and the ideas which, in the late thirties, had made the work of the Commission so proudly relevant.

Conditions Abnormal in 1941

The war already was solving by 1941 the problems of the "market," for goods and for labor, and with it the problem of relief and unemployment, as the war had long since solved all the problems of jurisdiction. Indeed, the economic climate of 1941 was full of optimism and expansion, and under the banner of war-making with its clearly national demands of every character, jurisdictional competition lost its political attraction as it had already lost its legal meaning. So that if the Conference had, in fact, carried on, there is grave doubt that it could have proceeded very far without an atmosphere of hazy unreality having permeated its deliberations.

But when the August 7 meeting comes to order, the air will be charged quite differently. Now the war machine is running down.

Now almost six years of war have taught that a high national income founded on a high level of production and employment is pre-eminently a matter of national and international policies and national and international plan-making. At the same time the whole jurisdictional question begins once more to expose its litigious head.

Indeed, in so many respects the meeting is soundly timed, for the Sirois report has aged well in its presentation of the historic pattern of the pre-war and post-war problems, while the knowledge and experience gained in living and working in a Keysian wartime economy has broadened the view and refined the fiscal technique of those administrators upon whose advice for the postwar both central and local government will so heavily rely.

Undoubtedly the thorniest and most "political" of all the problems for the meeting is the taxation debate. The broader needs of wartime fiscal policy and the narrower technical problems of revenue administration made it necessary for the Dominion to take over the assessment and collection of all corporate and personal income taxes. But what is not often remembered is that there were, and are, no constitutional inhibitions on federal tax power so that the Federal government in any case had then the whiphand for all bargaining purposes.

Nor can there be any doubt that the arguments in favor of a national income and corporate tax system preponderantly out-weigh those against. Not only has there grown up a country-wide sense of convenience under a single "simplified" tax schedule, but there is a strong and rapidly-growing popular understanding and opinion about the fundamental kinship between a rationalized tax and fiscal policy, centrally controlled, and the main postwar issue of preventing mass unemployment.

It will be most surprising if strong provincial political leaders like Mr. Drew are unaware of that popular support for centralized tax policy. Doubtless they will use their own concurrent tax powers, competitively weak as they may be, largely as a bargaining lever, to get from the common tax pool as much as the "deal" will bear, and perhaps also, to show to the home province that a proper assertive stand was made to protect the local interests.

Once having settled the contest over the taxation of income, the Conference will begin its fiscal-jurisdictional horse-trading in earnest. For what is to be the basis upon which the provinces are to receive their share of the tax pool in lieu of yielding their income tax authority—indeed, yielding it in a period of booming personal and corporate earnings?

A National Standard?

If the working premise is the idea of a national minimum of education, health and welfare services, with roads, irrigation systems, farm aids and like improvements also considered, the immediately practical approach would be for the meeting to take the best national standards—say Ontario and British Columbia—and then to do what the Sirois Report proposed, namely see how far existing provincial revenues fall short of providing such services having in mind a certain reasonable tax level and burden for the residents of any given province. It is understood, of course, that the main provincial debts and any unemployment relief now or potential, will have been federally assumed, and indeed this is the initial *quid pro quo* for the loss of the provincial authority to tax incomes.

But the problem is not as simple as it may seem. Statistics are difficult to compare. "Education" or "welfare" in the Quebec Public Accounts means doubtless something else than it signifies in the Ontario and Manitoba statements; and it will be important to know what supplementary statistical materials will be presented by the Provinces to show whether the Federal Government has valued their per capita expenditures in these and other services too high for purposes of National Adjustment Grants, or too low to satisfy a province keeping a watchful eye on what its neighbor gets from the common pool.

Again, it will be a real problem to decide when a province argues that it needs a much greater share for its about-to-be-assumed responsibilities if the record shows that it managed to have "surpluses" since 1941 while there was no *substantial* rise in health, welfare education and like expenditures. In Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick this seems to be the case.

Caution Needed

Nor should all parties for one minute forget that in working out those shares in the midst of a period of high income and employment, there will be a tendency to think in very generous terms with a large national tax pool to apportion. But that pool soon will face the danger of a period of declining orders for industrial and agricultural production, with their deep and immediate effects on income and tax revenues. It must always be remembered that this is bargaining in the same family and with the same common sources of economic well-being for all members of that family. Hence it may be the wiser course for all the Governments to have the Dominion committed to a guarantee of less, than to more, and to regard any tendencies or need to "over-spend"—(whatever that may signify)—as properly part of the larger fiscal-"spending" policy for which National government perhaps alone should have the authority and the means.

For it must be evident that a national, "full" employment program—apart altogether from the details of jurisdictional conflict—will make it necessary for the Federal government to correlate its estimate of the "national outlay" required to give a high level of employment with the volume of government spending that may be necessary to assure that total "outlay." Yet such estimates of the required spending would, as a practical matter, be rendered quite meaningless without the power to spend and to control the consequences of that spending in the hands of those responsible for the policy and its calculations. At the same time it is very true that the Federal government today can, with a national income running at an estimated rate of 8.3 billions per annum and tax revenues averaging over 2.4 billions per annum, be more generous in its approach to grants to the provinces than it could have been in 1941. Indeed the provinces may well be entitled to receive not only the amounts set out in the Taxation Agreement but at least another 11.3 per cent to make up for the Cost of Living differential between the period of that calculation (108.3 in January 1941) and the present price index (119.6 in June 1945,) a differential that will reflect itself in provincial wages and costs of material.

In something of these terms the Conference should be able to find a formula.

SELECTED PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES
Four Representative Provinces 1938-40, 1943-44
(Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec)

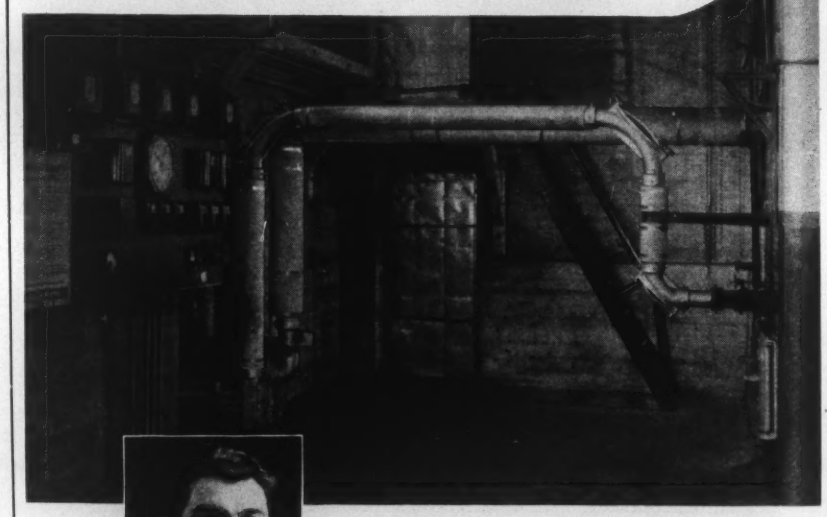
	Manitoba		New Brunswick		Ontario		Quebec	
	1939-40	1943-44	1938-39	1943-44	1939-40	1943-44	1939-40	1943-44
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Education	2.92	3.18	1.89	2.78	3.39	4.12	1.21	2.78
Health	3.25	3.40	.36	.47	2.93	3.53	1.49	
Welfare					2.36	2.70		1.79
Agriculture	.43	.45	.60	.89	.56	1.66	1.23	2.03
Others	18.14	18.07	17.59	23.42	17.73	16.18	18.33	17.48
* Total Expen.	24.74	25.10	20.44	27.56	26.97	28.19	22.26	24.78
Total Revenue.	24.74	28.79	18.53	27.75	26.12	33.60	16.70	28.22

(*)—Excluding all Capital Expenditures and Relief.

It is, indeed, unlikely that the Dominion's offer to the provinces will be less than that provided for under the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act of 1942, and the shares here were calculated to give a return at the higher level of the early 'forties than at the lower one of the 'thirties. The following table sets out the present payments under the Agreement:

Province	Grants in lieu of Personal Income & Corpora'n Tax	Supplementary Subsidies	Total Subsidies Plus Tax Payments	Guaranteed Gasoline Tax Receipts
	$	$	$	$
B.C.	12,048,637.51		12,048,637.51	3,763,625.95
Alta.	4,080,860.64		4,080,860.64	3,221,975.68
Sask.	4,330,471.29	1,500,000.00	5,830,471.29	3,397,279.42
Man.	5,054,074.56	600,000.00	5,654,074.56	2,678,148.64
Ont.	28,964,039.54		28,964,039.54	26,608,290.59
Que.	20,586,074.56		20,586,074.56	11,803,248.13
N.B.	3,278,574.15	371,493.30	3,650,067.45	2,101,072.01
N.S.	2,585,358.72	325,769.31	2,911,128.03	2,853,363.82
P.E.I.	264,769.94	437,174.02	701,943.96	307,901.72

PIPES COAL to your boiler



Mr. R. C. Holt, Managing Director, New System Laundry, Saint John, N. B., reports a definite saving in fuel and manpower with the Iron Fireman Pneumatic Spreader Stoker installed in the boiler room illustrated above.

Iron Fireman Stoker pipes coal from bunker to fire

The coal and air are "metered" to the boiler as required to take care of the load demands.

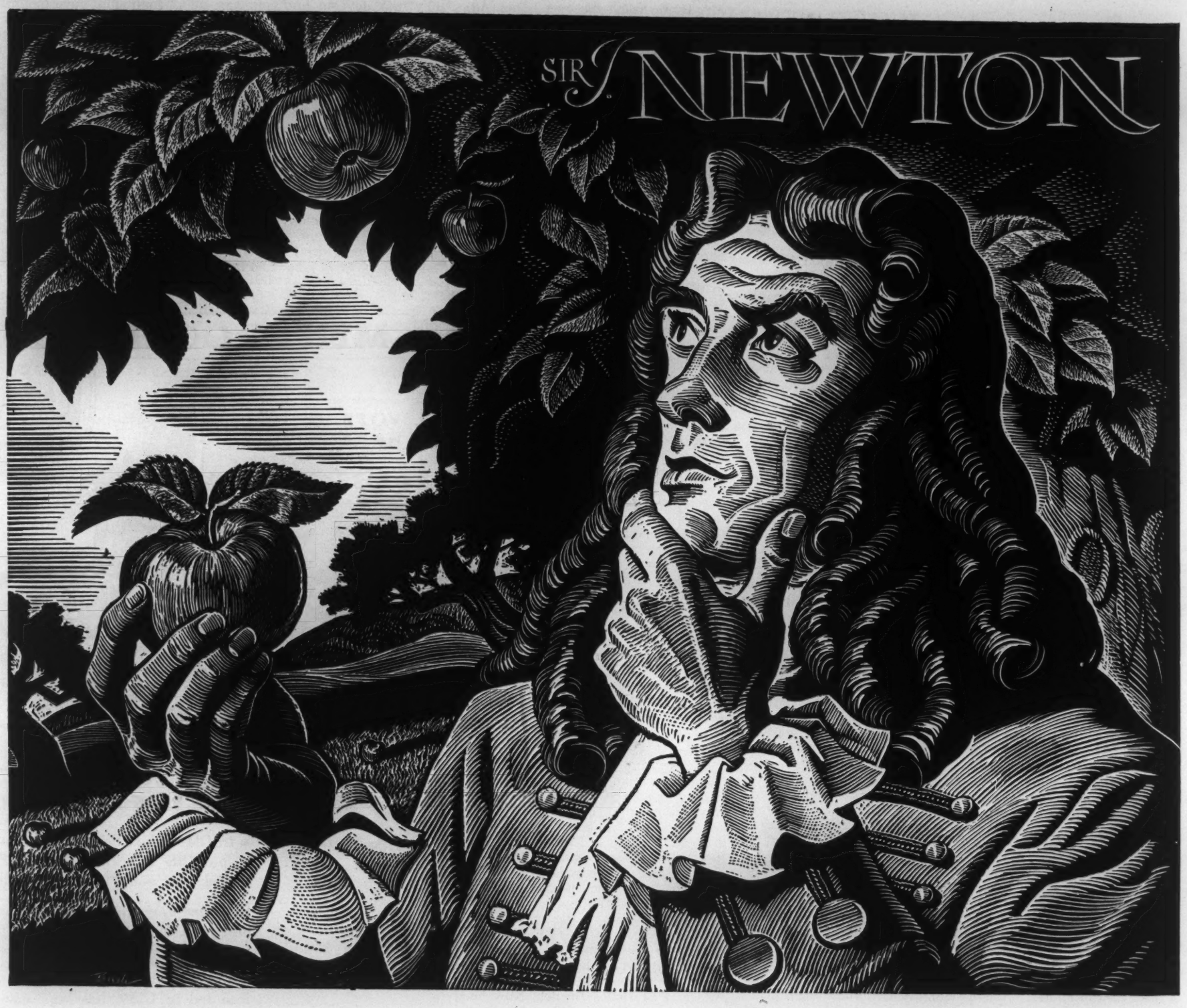
● The feeding of coal to a fire in an automatically regulated flow is the basic advantage of controlled combustion. The fundamental difference lies in regulated feeding through a pipe, and the even fuel beds thus obtained, as contrasted with those possible with other firing methods. But Iron Fireman stokers provide still other refinements in combustion methods. The all-important air supply is also automatically controlled.

Get a Free Engineering Survey of your boiler

Upon request an Iron Fireman engineer will survey your boiler room and will make a written report without cost or obligation, estimating the results you can expect from an Iron Fireman installation and what it will cost you. Write to Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company of Canada, Ltd., 602 King St. West, Toronto, Canada. Other plants in Cleveland, Ohio and Portland, Oregon.

IRON FIREMAN
AUTOMATIC COAL STOKERS
Industrial . . . Commercial . . . Residential

The IRON FIREMAN PNEUMATIC SPREADER STOKER meters small size coal from hopper or main coal bunker to transfer housing, where coal is picked up by pneumatic conveyor and delivered to furnace. The conveyor nozzle accurately spreads the larger particles of coal over the entire grate in a shallow, uniform fuel bed. The preheated fines burn in suspension, reducing the cinder carry-over and greatly improving the combustion efficiency and responsiveness, as compared with other stokers which do not preheat fuel.



He found what makes the Planets move

As a boy Isaac Newton (1642-1727) built a clock, a mechanical carriage, and dreamed of sailing through the air. One of the most brilliant mathematicians of all time, he discovered the binomial theorem and the elements of the differential and integral calculus. He studied the heavens, carried on experiments in optics and color, and built a reflector telescope. Observing an apple fall from a tree in his mother's garden, he began to ponder on the attraction of mass to mass, and so evolved the theory that the law of gravity governs the whole universe.

Just as a falling apple suggested to Newton a line of research which had far-reaching results, so such things as a broken gear, a worn-out grinding plate or a burnt-out heating element have started industrial scientists on researches which have saved thousands of dollars to users of a great variety of products.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Mr. Howe Encouraging Formation Labor-Management Committees

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE Minister of Reconstruction, Hon. Clarence D. Howe, met representatives of the United Steel Workers last week in the first of a series of consultations with labor in those lines of war activity which are faced with early conversion to peacetime or civilian production. Similar discussions to those with the steel workers are to be held in the early future, with electrical workers, aircraft factory employees, aluminum workers, auto workers and employees of ship-building yards.

The Minister and his advisers apparently feel that it is important to obtain the fullest co-operation of labor in the program of full employment and high national income which is avowedly the target of his department, the broad outlines of which were given in the white paper tabled in the House of Commons last April.

At these meetings labor will be given a chance to put forward quite frankly its views concerning what is involved in the transition from war production to civilian activity.

Mr. Howe, it is said, intends to follow this up with conferences at which the employers and managers in the same fields will be present, and afterwards may convene joint conferences of labor and management.

So far as this correspondent is aware, this is an innovation in federal labor policy. In a sense it is a direct outcome of recent discoveries about labor-management relations made not only by this country, but by the United Kingdom and the United States, at a critical time when all possible means of increasing war production were being explored. The idea that labor, which must be profoundly affected by the changeover from wartime to peacetime production, should be called in and consulted, is not on the face of it very revolutionary, perhaps, but in the past it used to be taken for granted that labor should always be ready to conform to altered circumstances, whether it had been taken into confidence or not. The idea that workers are people with feelings, and the discovery that to a much greater extent than ever before they can be invited into full and profitable partnership by the proper methods, has been slow in arriving, but in a few years time it will probably be accepted as axiomatic.

Aboard H.M.C.S. "Uganda" now serving with the British Pacific Fleet, "Cordite," the ship's mascot, keeps sharp skyward lookout for Jap planes.

Seek Full Cooperation

The intention of the Department of Reconstruction to consult with labor about plans launched for full employment and a high national income appears to have been first announced on April 12, when Mr. Howe told the House of Commons that the Department "will seek the full co-operation and assistance of labor in formulating and implementing its reconstruction policies."

The next step was the creation of a committee. The principal labor organizations of Canada (Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor, the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, and the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railroad Brotherhoods) were invited to choose delegates to sit on this committee. Mr. Howe asked his own Labor Adviser, H. Carl Goldenberg, to act as chairman. It was originally intended that this committee (which met two weeks ago in Ottawa) would merely complete plans for the series of meetings between the Minister and the several labor and management groups, and then disband, but it has now been decided to continue it as an advisory body.

The war production of the United Nations could certainly not have risen to the impressive levels of the past three or four years unless there had been magnificent support by labor, and generally harmonious relations between labor and management. It was, perhaps, easier to obtain such results under the stimulus of such events as Dunkirk and Pearl Harbor. If the complete cessation of hostilities is followed by considerable unemployment, even if only a temporary unemployment of transition, and such phenomena as part-time employment, lower wages, uncertainty about the future, the drying-up of promotions and other new opportunities, serious labor unrest is likely to develop. In the disenchantment of the early postwar years, relations between labor and management, if left to themselves, are almost sure to deteriorate, no matter what economic conditions may be. They may deteriorate in spite of everything that is done. But it seems worth while to explore every device for keeping them on a high level as Canada embarks upon the serious task of maintaining employment and income, and of making adequate provision for the returning service men and women.

Carl Goldenberg, who as Labor Adviser to the Minister of Reconstruction, has been chairman of the committee arranging these parleys, is one of Ottawa's most versatile public servants. Still in his thirties, he first became prominent as economist of the Dominion Conference of Mayors and Municipalities. He made the survey of municipal finance for the Rowell-Sirois Commission in 1937-39. John Bracken, then Premier of Manitoba, called him west to be chairman of a royal commission on the finances of Winnipeg, and then as one-man commission on Manitoba's public utilities. In 1940 he joined the Department of Munitions and Supply, where he was given the position of Director-General, Economics and Statistics Branch. Now he is chairman of the Industrial Production Cooperation Board.

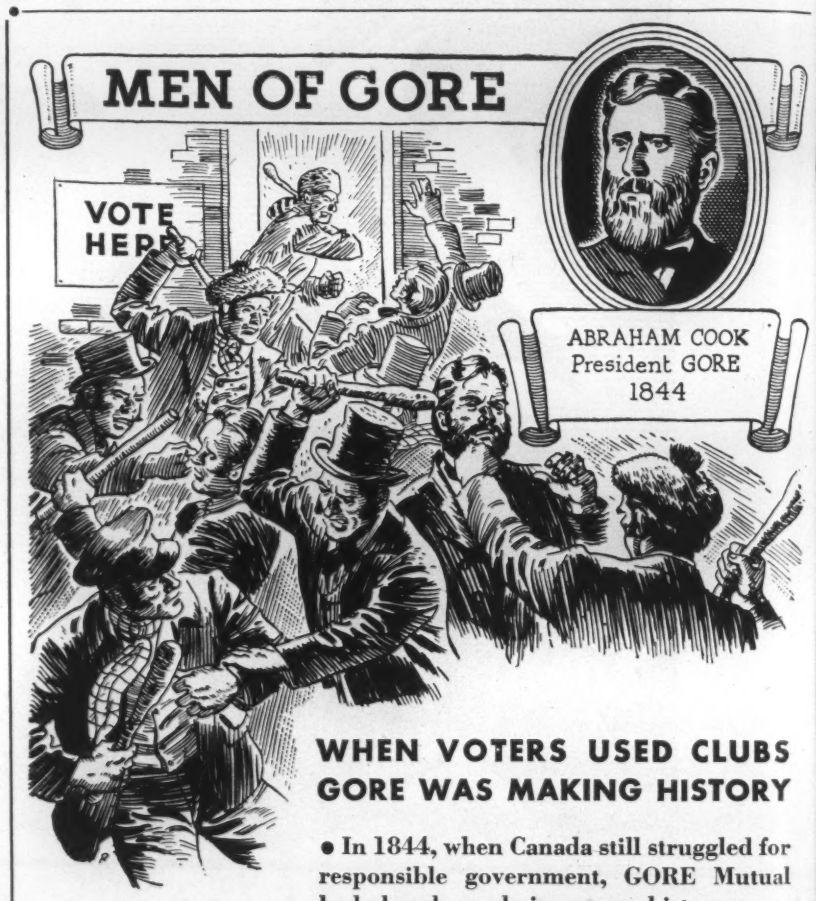
Had Them Since 1942

He came to Ottawa with a background in labor problems acquired as a Montreal lawyer. To this he added extensive experience as chairman of the Industrial Production Cooperation Board. Canada began to set up labor-management committees in war industries in 1942. It was able to draw upon the experience of Great Britain, where the government, after the evacuation of Dunkirk, set up official machinery for such committees in all vital munition plants. (The ground had been already laid there by experience in a number of plants and industries.) The United States took similar action after Pearl Harbor. A Canadian tabulation made in March, 1945, showed that there were 315 Labor-Management committees then in operation, affecting about 287,000 workers, of whom nearly 80,000 were in aircraft factories, 40,000 in shipbuilding and repairing, 41,650 in ordnance factories, and the remainder in other important war industries.

Since its authority is derived from the War Measures Act, the committees were confined to plants and factories, mines and yards, where war production was going on. Both the Minister of Labor and Mr. Howe have, however, announced that they will continue these committees in meeting the problems of reconversion, and peacetime production.

In encouraging these labor-management committees the Dominion Government needs to avoid certain pitfalls. Unless a clear line is laid down as to their scope and function, they may run foul of trade unions. There is always the possibility that if they are set up in non-union shops they may develop into company unions, or dull the edge of enthusiasm about the organization of regular trade unions. Then, as labor legislation is to some extent a provincial responsibility, it is necessary to avoid treading on the toes of provincial labor departments. This has not been a serious problem so far, since the War Measures Act clearly covers labor jurisdiction in war production plants. But if they extend to civilian production, and beyond those lines of activity covered by federal legislation, it will probably be desirable to have a thorough understanding with the provincial governments. Harmony between labor and management resulting in lower costs and greater production is, of course, to the benefit of both provincial and Dominion governments, and it will be more important to see that the measures are supported than which government actually does it.

Judging from reports of a number of labor-management committees published a few weeks ago, the more successful of them result in a substantial drop in absenteeism, in improvement in methods, reduction of waste and higher levels of safety. One Industrial Relations Manager speaks of the "tremendous reservoir of energy and ability" which remains untapped in a factory, shipyard or other industrial plant "when full use is not made of the *combined* efforts of both management and labor."



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A FEW OF THE MEMBERS

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Allies Need To Work Together in Germany

By MONTAGUE LACEY

Mr. Lacey outlines one of the major problems facing the Big Three meeting, the necessity of working out some coordination of control in Germany.

In some sections of the country the German people are now existing on the smallest rations since the blockade of the last war. In some zones, notably the British, the nature of the country doesn't permit anything approaching self-sufficiency in food.

The writer surveys the progress in the various occupied zones so far.

Berlin.

WHILE the Big Three have been meeting and presumably deciding on many of the problems of control, Germany, stunned after the worst military defeat in history, appears to be quiet and peaceful. The seeds of any German political revival, based on old theories which produced the last two wars, apparently have yet to be sown.

The great task throughout the country, and for the Allied Control Commission, is to deal with the many urgent economic problems. The big obstacle so far has been that each occupying Power has had its own methods of supervising, feeding and reorganizing Germany.

Steps presumably are now being taken to straighten out this situation. In the meantime this is how the occupation has been working out up till now:

So far, it has been a job for the Big Three. France, as yet, has been able to play little part in the occupation.

Russian Zone

In the Russian zone, which is made up of the great part of Central Germany, East Prussia and parts of the south, this is the situation:

FOOD: Three million people in Berlin are divided into four groups for food rationing purposes. German workers on heavy labor are allowed by the Russians to have about 20 oz. of bread daily, 15 oz. potatoes, 3 oz. meat and small quantities of fats and sugars. They get about 3 oz. of coffee a month. Restoration of normal living conditions seems to be No. 1 priority in the Soviet plan for their occupation zone. Ordinary workers, their dependents and children get a few ounces less per day.

TRANSPORT: Little appears to have been done beyond getting trams running in Berlin and sections of the underground working.

JUSTICE: There is little information available about the legal system allowed by the Russians in their zone. It seems they are allowing the Germans to establish their own courts for small civil offences. They are dealing with political and military offences by means of Soviet military tribunals which act firmly and with speed.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT: This is based on the theory that the Germans should do this themselves under Soviet order and guidance. Berlin has a special sub-committee to deal with Church affairs, and a Jewish representative is soon to be appointed.

INDUSTRY: There is no news of what the Russians are doing with the highly industrialized Silesia and in the great manufacturing cities they occupy.

It is possible that, now that the Big Three have met, we shall see many gradual changes in the Allied treatment of Germany. But it may take a year before Germany is administered on an agreed and settled basis by the Western Powers.

British Zone

In the British zone, of which the crowded Ruhr, which even in peacetime could not feed itself, is part, food is the big problem with a possibility of a grave shortage of coal by winter. In the zone generally the German ration system broke down many months ago and the people are now living on their fat and stores which they have hoarded, eked out with vegetables and other small rations. They are having to exist on the smallest rations they have known since the blockade of the last war. This year's harvest will be fairly good but it will only provide about half of the bread needed to feed the Germans in the area. The Ruhr is practically paralyzed. Its millions can only be fed with wheat from other parts of Germany and potatoes from the American area south of the Moselle.

In an effort to solve this thorny problem Field Marshal Montgomery has ordered the demobilization of some 300,000 German prisoners, at the rate of 12,000 a day, to go back to the land.

TRANSPORT: Under supervision of Army engineers, the Germans in the British zone have got some thousand miles of railways back into operation, and they are finding them petrol to run more than 6,000 motor vehicles for food distribution and essential public services.

JUSTICE: Offences against British troops are dealt with by military courts based on British laws. Punishments are stern.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT: There is no central German civil administration. Each town and village runs itself under a British town major and a newly appointed non-Nazi burgomaster who is responsible for the good behavior of his area. He appoints police who carry no arms, and he also has to see that food rationing is fairly carried out.

INDUSTRY: The only factories working are those producing essential goods, either for us or for the Germans. They get coal under special licence and operate under strict control. Not one luxury article is being manufactured. Four million tons of coal lie at the Ruhr pitheads waiting for the transport to take it away.

United States Zone

In the United States zone, which is made up of parts of the Rhine, the Saar and Bavaria food again is a problem. The Americans have taken into Germany many hundreds of tons of seed and every acre that is workable has been planted, but there are no surplus food stocks. The people are getting a ration which gives them a daily diet of around 2000 calories—compared to the British civilian ration of 2900 calories, and the absolute minimum ration for existence which is 1600 calories. Food agencies have been organized under area controllers, with price control and rationing systems being followed.

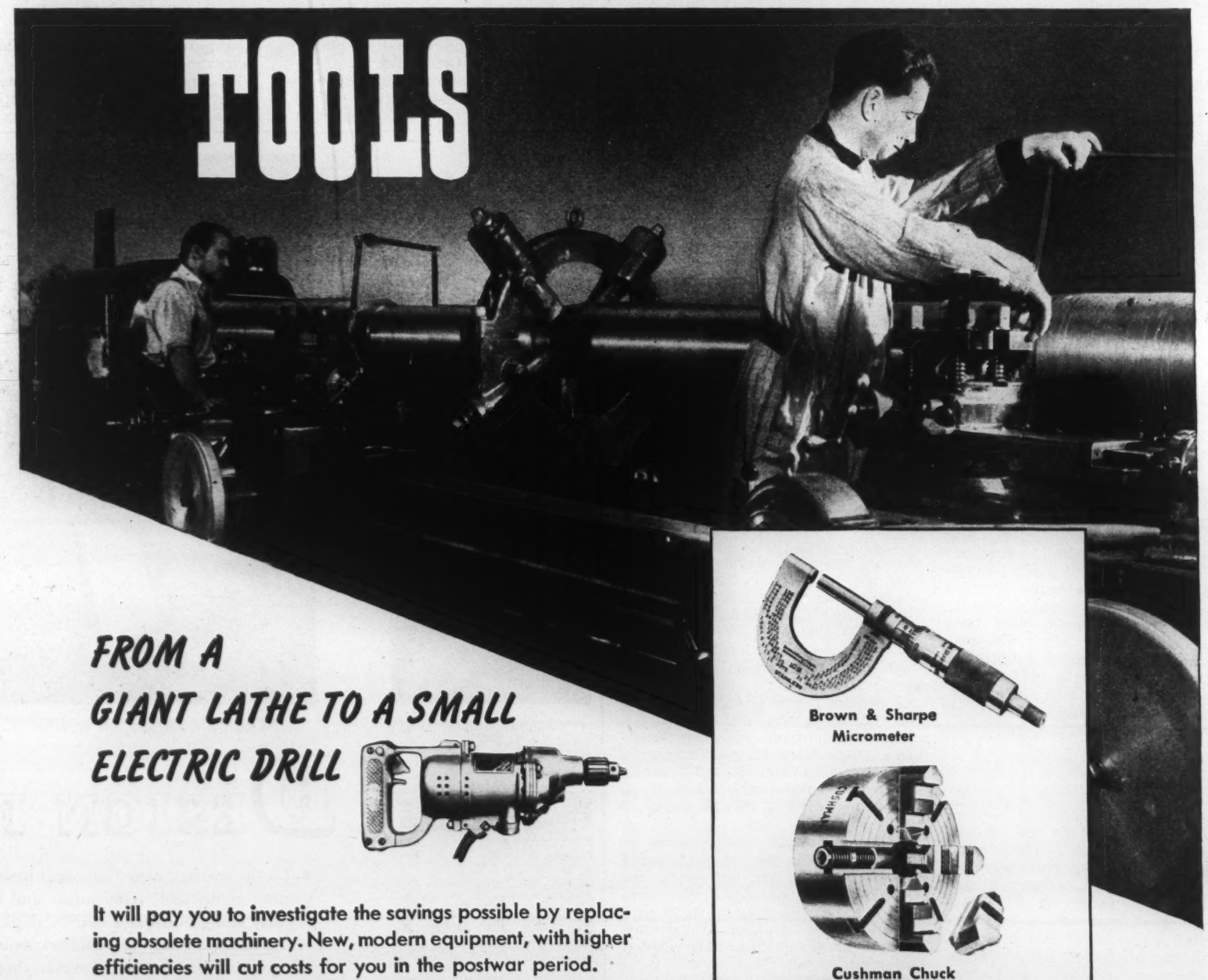
TRANSPORT: Some 12,000 horses taken from the German Army have been distributed to farmers in Wurttemberg and Bavaria. Travel is forbidden on the railways except for industrial or urgent reasons, and those who don't have cycles must walk.

All civilian road vehicles are pooled, painted a battleship grey, and boldly stencilled by the military government, "For essential services."

Trams have been allowed to restart in Leipzig, Frankfurt and a few other big cities. German labor is being used to repair bridges and remove obstructions from the waterways. American occupation controls 11,500,000 Germans in territory west of the Rhine and another 7,500,000 in Bavaria.

JUSTICE: Lower courts dealing with minor crimes have reopened under strict supervision. Germans are dealt with by their own judges.

INDUSTRY: Factories serving needs of occupation forces allowed to restart work. Others are producing flour, soap and commodities vital for German civilians. Three thousand banks have reopened after a thorough investigation of staffs. All Nazi bank accounts are frozen and safety boxes sealed. Withdrawals are limited to $30 a month for living expenses.



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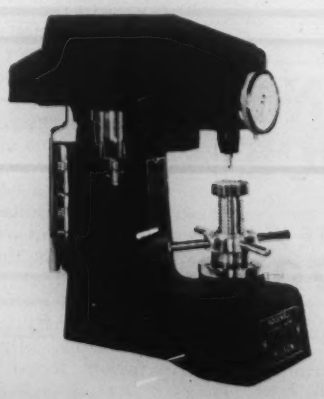

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Nearly Half Our Meat Supply for Export

By MARJORIE FREEMAN CAMPBELL

Two meatless days a week seems to be the price that Canadians have to pay to stave off disaster in Europe, and the psychological effect of a Canada once more buying her meat with coupons will do much to allay the somewhat hard feelings which have been apparent in this connection in the United States and Britain, says Marjorie Freeman Campbell. As to Canada's meat, dairy and agricultural record in the six years since 1939, this is something of which any nation could be justly proud.

ON May 27, 1943, meat rationing was introduced to Canada. In February, 1944, it was temporarily suspended because of congestion of cold-storage and shipping facilities. Now, with the European war behind us, the problems of European peace upon us, Canada has stepped back into line with the rest of the United Nations by resuming the rationing of meat.

"Previous rationing of meat in Canada," said the Dominion's Prime Minister, "was not imposed primarily to reduce the over-all consumption because, at that time, shipping and refrigeration facilities limited the amounts which could be shipped; it aimed rather at providing an equitable distribution throughout Canada.

"The rationing which is to be imposed shortly is designed to effect a reduction in Canadian consumption of meat."

This will be accomplished by two meatless days a week—Tuesday and Friday—instead of the former Tuesday; by reducing coupon value one-and-a-half to one-and-a-third pounds per week; by rationing lines of meat previously available without coupons.

The savings thus effected, plus control of all commercial slaughterings to prevent black market diversions, should undoubtedly increase Canada's exportable surplus. Whether equal results could have been obtained—and were being obtained, as witness the diminished retail meat supply in recent weeks—without the headache to government, wholesalers, retailers and the public entailed in rationing is a much-mooted question.

Half Exported

There is more than one way to control meat supply to the civilian consumer and Canada's consumption without rationing has, until recently, closely paralleled United States' consumption under rationing.

In the past year and a half the Canadian government has been requisitioning for export all Grade A hogs slaughtered in inspected plants; all Grade B1 hogs slaughtered in western Canada; 65% of Grade B1 hogs slaughtered in eastern Canada; all the surplus beef available; practically the whole salmon and herring catch.

"In 1944," said the Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, "Canada marketed under inspection 1,953,000,000 pounds of meat. Of this 1,005,000,000 was surplus and was exported; 830,000,000 was consumed by the civilian population, and 118,000,00 was issued to the Army and other priority organizations.

"For the first quarter of 1944, 50% of all our meat was exported. We have a lower production in the first quarter of 1945 but 45% of the 1945 production is being exported."

In that lower production of 1945 lies one of the reasons for renewed rationing.

It was unfortunate, to say the least, when the end of hostilities in Europe increased immeasurably the drain on the food supply of the United Nations, that Canada and the United States were forced to decrease their meat contributions.

In line with this decrease the States reduced consumer rations at home. From an estimated 147 pounds per person in 1944 the civilian meat supply dropped to an estimated 132 lbs. for 1945.

American Misunderstanding

That was bad enough and there were murmurings of ample meat supplies across the line to the north. When, however, on March 17, 1945, Washington announced a further cut of approximately 12%, murmuring swelled into open protest.

Faced with a per capita rate of about 115 pounds per year — within reach of the Canadian low annual per capita average for 1935-39 of 110.7 pounds — Americans naturally demanded the reason for Canada's freedom from restraint.

The tale of American business men who after dining on T-bone steaks in Canada, requested the bones wrapped that they might take them home as evidence was a joke in the Dominion. But it struck a sour note on the other side of the line.

Britons, too, accepting a further reduction in their weekly ration of one pound of meat, four ounces of bacon per person, began looking with hostile eyes at carefree Canada.

Statistics showed that the Canadian annual per capita meat consumption had risen from the 110.7 pounds of pre-war years, mentioned above, to something between 138-148 pounds in 1944.

In keeping with developments in the States and in view of the lowered Canadian production of pork for 1945, Dominion food authorities planned to reduce the civilian meat consumption to an estimated 131.9 pounds per individual for 1945. This without rationing.

The fact that some commodities are rationed to the consumer in the United States and not in Canada does not mean there is no Canadian control of these lines. Frequently controls have been imposed on other levels with less administrative difficulty, retailer and consumer co-operating to prevent hoarding.

In the United States canned vegetables are rationed; in Canada a quota system to wholesalers and retailers controls the amount of cans released, and at the same time ensures a fairly even distribution.

In meat, early in 1945, control became evident. First to feel the pinch was bacon. Retailers, initially apologetic over dwindling stocks, grew resigned, then apathetic. "No bacon today" became merely routine.

Meat stocks began to follow bacon. Customers arrived earlier or phoned ahead. Meat counters developed barren stretches where only bologna and wieners flourished. The reason? Europe was hungry and Canadian meat was on its way to feed that hunger.

Possibly a sufficient amount of the Canadian output could not be diverted by these means without danger of uneven distribution, black marketing and public discontent here at home; this will now never be known.

Canada was not meat-rationed. That fact stood out like a sore thumb to the remainder of the severely meat rationed United Nations. If for no other reason than its psychological effect it became necessary for the Dominion to resume coupon-buying of meat.

War Record

What is Canada's record in meat in the six years since war was declared?

It is one in which every Canadian can afford to take pride.

In 1944 Dominion exports to Great Britain included 695 million pounds of bacon; 34,400,000 pounds of canned pork; 13,600,000 pounds of pork offals; 132,000,000 pounds of beef — a comparatively new Canadian product —of which 80 million pounds was boneless; practically the complete 1944 pack of canned salmon, amounting to 52,560,000 pounds.

In order to supply the United States, Canada cut its supply of lamb, shipping on the hoof 135,000 head, or 14% of the total lamb production of the year. In addition 300 million pounds of poultry were frozen and packed according to United States' military regulations for the States.

Including amounts furnished to the armed forces outside the country, Canadian exports of pork, beef, mutton and lamb in 1944 reached more than a billion pounds.

This is no mean accomplishment when one considers that the total meat export for 1939 was 204 million pounds; that Canada is a country of only 11,814,000 population; that during the war some 975,000 of her men and women have enlisted in the armed services, with a consequent loss to agriculture; that meat is only one of Canada's many exports to the United Nations.

Since the production of meat is so closely interwoven with dairy and agriculture production, let us consider briefly what Canadian farmers and producers have achieved in general since the outbreak of war in that fateful September of 1939.

Although 23 % fewer men have been available for farm work during this period, production has increased about 40% to meet the demands put upon it.

In comparison with the average of the five years, 1935-39, prior to the outbreak of war, all principal food items, with the exception of creamery butter, show substantial increases; meats, 71%; eggs, 68%; grains, 57%; cheese, 47%; fruits and vegetables, 22%; total milk, 13%; fluid milk, 38%; concentrated milk products, approximately 20%; creamery butter, approximately 3%.

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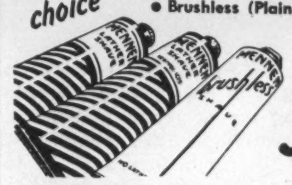

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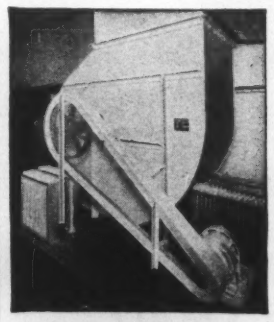

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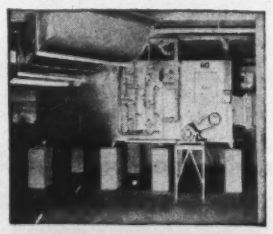

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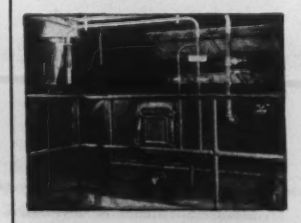

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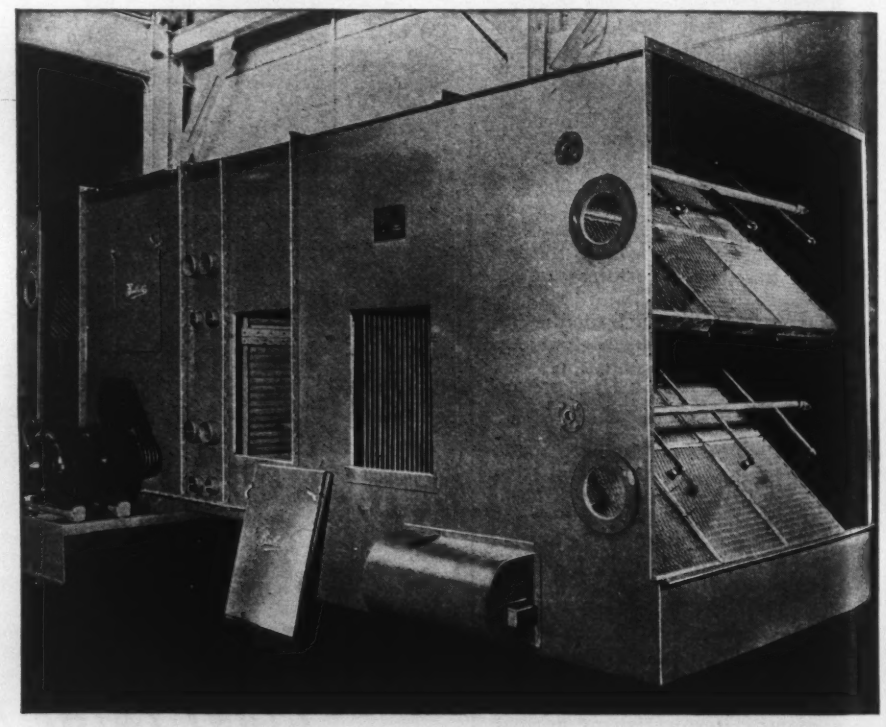

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Because of her natural resources and her geographical position, because of the manner in which farmers, industry, management, and government have combined to develop and protect these resources, Canada has been in a position to act as bread-basket to the United Nations.

The increasing value of the contents of the bread-basket to Great Britain and other allied countries is shown by comparative exports of 1939 and 1944.

Tremendous Increase

Between these years bacon stepped up from 195 million pounds in 1939 to 695 million in 1944; beef from 4½ million to 132 million; cheese from 81 million to 125 million; eggs from one million dozen to 80 million dozen, with an estimated 105 million for 1945; wheat to an all-time national high, in 1944, of 344 million bushels.

At the same time the basket had to meet the needs of the armed forces at home, ships' stores, prisoner-of-war parcels, exports to such markets as remained accessible, chiefly the United States; increased civilian consumption, and latterly, contributions to UNRRA, which in the past three months amounted to 35% of UNRRA's food supply, the United States contributing 42%.

Moreover, not only have Canadian farmers and producers increased the quantity of their output; they have also raised its quality. Canadian bacon, unacceptable in the British market before the war, has so improved and stabilized its standard that producers have little doubt it will be able to compete successfully in the post-war field against its former, superior rival, Danish bacon.

Canada may well take a bow on her food record in World War II.

If pork production is down an estimated 32% in 1945, because of manpower shortage and swing to grain, beef is up enough that the over-all reduction is tentatively placed at about 15%, or 300 million pounds less than 1944.

In a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT Rex Frost estimated Canadians in 1945 would have to eat three-quarters of a pound less meat per person per week than in 1944. Should restrictive rationing accomplish this, then Canada's meat shortage of 300 million pounds for 1945 will be more than overtaken.

King Victor Emmanuel Is A Forgotten Man

By CYRIL RAY

Remembering the fate of his father, who was shot by an assassin, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has retired to dabble with his coin collection, whilst the foundations of the monarchy tremble with the sway of public opinion.

Rome.

EUROPE'S forgotten king is Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, sometime King of Albania and Emperor of Abyssinia.

The day of the liberation of Rome, Victor Emmanuel contrived to some extent to quieten the lively Italian arguments about whether he should abdicate by signing a decree nominating his son, Umberto, as Lieutenant-General of the Realm.

He did not abdicate. Victor Emmanuel is still King of Italy, but all his royal functions are exercised by his tall, handsome, equally unpopular son.

The decree was signed at Ravello, and the king is still living there, in a handsome borrowed villa near Amalfi, the beautiful coast town near Naples.

The story was that the little old man—75 years old and about 5 ft. 1½ in. tall—was working in his retirement on a history of Italy.

But it is more probable that he is pottering at the moment with his beloved coin collection, the finest in the world, restored to him only two weeks ago after the S.S. General Wolff had surrendered the 24 heavy cases stencilled "Confiscated from the royal household."

It is a magnificent collection, modern and medieval. But it is possible that handling the money provides a pleasure beyond that of the expert to a man who is known as one of the meanest men in Italy?

Victor Emmanuel's pockets are full of hoarded stumps of lead pencil, and in his borrowed villa, as in his palaces in the old days, he cross-questions cook and housekeeper about the last pennies of household expenditure.

Choice of Palaces

It is not this, though, that has made him reputedly the richest man in Italy. With the uniting of the country within the king's own lifetime, his father and grandfather gradually acquired the great estates of the grand dukes and princes who went into exile and whose territories passed, without compensation, to the House of Savoy.

He could live, if he chose, in a Bourbon palace at Naples, or Caserta or in ducal palazzos in Parma, or in Tuscany, or in any part of Italy his fancy led him.

But Victor Emmanuel avoids the great palaces and the big towns. For ostentation arouses anger, and it is in the big towns that the mobs gather.

Victor Emmanuel despises and fears the mob. His father was shot by an assassin; he himself has been threatened.

Politically conscious Italy wants, almost to a man, to be rid of the royal house.

What has saved it so far is the understanding that one of the armistice terms laid down by the Allies—which are still technically secret—is that the question of the monarchy must remain until after the occupation is over.

The king's discreet withdrawal from public life has saved him personally from manifestations of Italian disapproval. Those are for the Lieutenant of the Realm to put up with now; the house he stayed at in Milan, after the Committee of National Liberation had refused to meet him, was stoned by the crowd.

Regular troops have greeted him with catcalls on parade, and he has to avoid altogether any review of the Partisans.

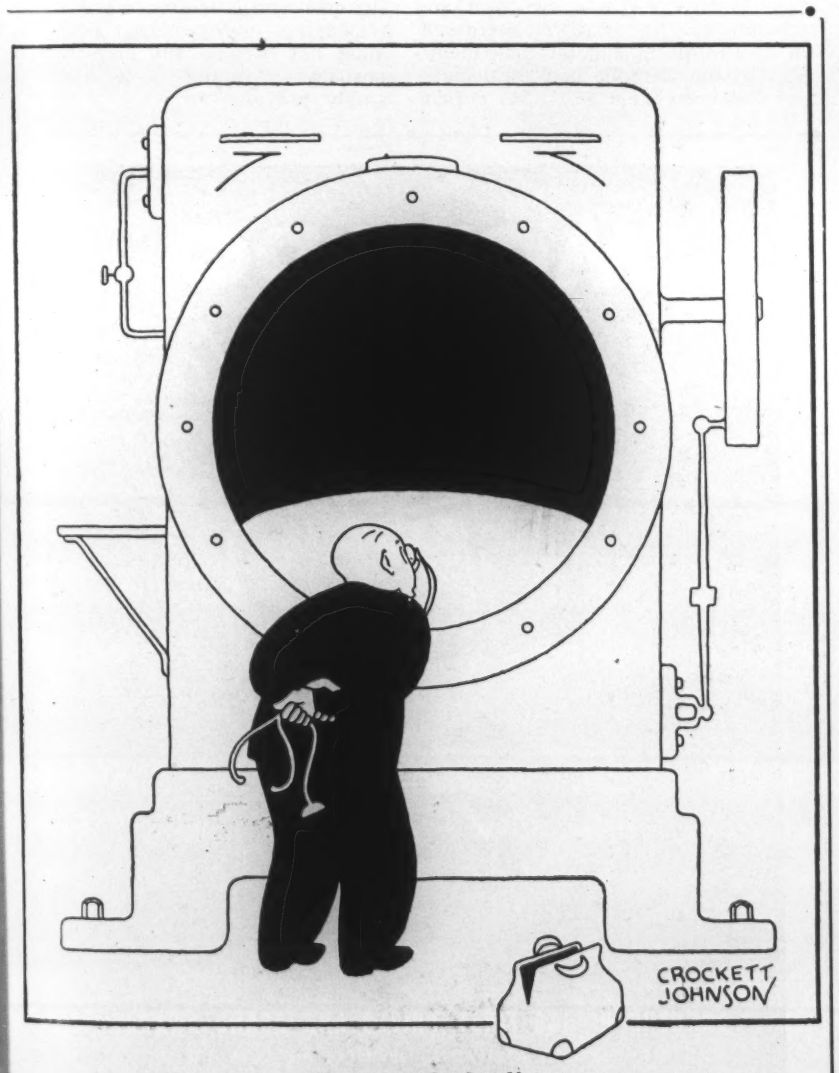
Such Royalist sympathies as there are in Italy — among the illiterate peasantry of the south, among the peasants of the Val d'Aosta loyal to their own local great family (the king and his Montenegrin queen speak the Val d'Aosta patois to each other), among the great landowning princes and nobles—centre round the pretty eight-year-old Prince of Naples, Umberto's only son, untainted, of course, by Fascism, and the child of the vastly popular Princess Maria Jose of Belgium.

The votes of priests and peasantry might save the royal house if monarchy or republic becomes a question to be settled by a plebiscite. That is why the Royalists urge a plebiscite as the democratic way of settling vexed national questions.

A constituent assembly elected by the political parties and the trade unions would abolish the monarchy overnight.

Meanwhile, the little king plays with his coins and saves his pencil ends.

He can cease to fear the Italian mob now; Europe's forgotten king is Italy's forgotten man.



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Montreal's Teachers Are In a Fine Mess

By ELIZABETH NORRIE

The Protestant School system of Montreal has broken down financially and is unable to engage its teachers for the next year. The Catholic School system is also facing a possible six million deficit but has not yet told its teachers to go away. The law requires that teachers be engaged for the full school year, and neither system will have funds enough to pay them for that period.

The Duplessis government is trying to pin the responsibility on the exemptions or commutations of school taxes enjoyed by certain industrial and commercial corporations, and is enquiring into their amount with a view to a "better balanced" taxing scheme for both schools and municipalities.

SINCE 1940 the words "teacher shortage" have haunted the dreams of school commissioners from one end of Canada to the other. Rare indeed was the case of a teacher receiving a dismissal notice at the end of a year's work; rather, the teacher was likely to have the commissioners thrusting a pen into her hand and imploring her to sign up for another term long before the current one was completed.

Montreal, however, is different. Today, 1,400 Protestant teachers of that city stand dismissed—"fired", en masse as of June 30 last.

As is usual in matters concerning education, the question in the main is one of finance. The Montreal Protestant Central School Board, established in 1925 to administer the financial affairs of Greater Montreal's Protestant school boards (Montreal proper, Verdun, Outremont, Westmount, Montreal West, Hampstead, Sault-au-Recollet, Pointe-aux Trembles, St. Laurent, Lachine and Mount Royal) had been running into debt to the tune of a half million or a million dollars a year for more years than board members cared to remember. Annually the Provincial Government rescued the board by donating a special government grant when the board, in desperation, each year asked for aid.

With education financed by taxes on real estate, the Montreal board had been hampered by the fact that the fixed Protestant school rate for the areas under its jurisdiction was 10 mills, just that—no more, no less, no matter what was needed.

Late in 1944, the 12-man board proposed asking the Quebec Government to bring in legislation authorizing the Provincial Treasurer to pay out of the consolidated revenue fund to the Central Board each year an amount equal to one half of the Protestant school tax for the school year then current, and to replace the 10-mill rate by a rate which might, in any year, be increased by resolution of the board.

Revenues Down

In a long preamble to the resolution forwarded to Premier Maurice L. Duplessis, board members at that time pointed out that the annual revenue heretofore received by the board by the collection of school fees had been reduced from $334,965 for the school year ended June 30, 1943, to $228,083 for the school year ended June 30, 1944, (compulsory education to the age of 14 was introduced in Quebec in 1943, and was made free to the end of grade IX in 1944), that "all ordinary and essential" expenditures of the board had "materially increased" since the board's creation in 1925 (for example, instructional salaries cost was given as $2,082,310 for 1925-26 and as $3,110,086 for 1943-44), and that the total receipts from school taxes collected in the 19 municipalities under the board's jurisdiction "during each of the last two school years have been less than those collected in any previous year since 1927." Board members predicted a financial crisis unless something was done and done soon.

The proposed legislation was not, however, introduced into the Provincial Legislature at the session and the financial crisis continued to loom on the horizon.

On May 22 the blow fell. At an open meeting of the central board, finance committee head W. E. Dunton announced that $600,000 had been received from the provincial government but that the board's overdraft at the bank still amounted to $1,393,000. The board faced an estimated deficit of $900,000 for the present year and of $1,800,000 for the next year, he reported.

1600 Involved

Before the meeting closed, the board had passed a resolution ordering the termination of present contracts of some 1,600 teachers employed by the 11 local boards and ordering these boards not to re-engage teachers beyond November 1945. (Had notice of termination of the contracts not been given before June 1, the contracts would have been automatically renewed for another year.)

Reason for its action the board gave as a request from the Provincial Government to the board to plan its 1945-46 program "for a period consistent with the amount of money available," pending an investigation into the whole problem of education finance by a government commission.

And then the fun started. On May 24, David Munroe, principal of Ormstown High School and president of the Quebec Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, wired Dr. W. P. Percival, provincial director of Protestant education, for a ruling on the legality of the short-term contracts as proposed by the central board.

Dr. Percival the same day wired Mr. Munroe to consult certain sections of the Education Act which pointed out that "The engagement of a teacher shall be for a school year or to complete a school year already begun or for more than one school year in special cases approved by the superintendent," and gave as his opinion that "the school board will not act legally by making contracts with teachers for part of a school year only . . ." The provincial director suggested also that the teachers' association "consult a competent lawyer and follow his advice."

At this point the Westmount Protestant School Commission dropped a bombshell in the form of a refusal to follow the central board's instructions to dismiss its teachers, some 115 in all, who, a few days after their board's announcement, were automatically rehired for another full school year. Shortly after Westmount's stand was made known, the Outremont board of trustees rescinded its dismissal notices, assuring some 100 teachers in that district of jobs next fall.

Teachers conducted their campaign with restraint and refrained from controversy over the subject, except through their legal adviser and the heads of their professional organizations.

"Illegal," Said Duplessis

On June 18 Premier Duplessis spoke. Branding as "irregular, illegal and null" the dismissal notices sent out by the Montreal local school boards, the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec "deplored" the terms of these notices.

On that same afternoon, too, some 1,400 teachers filled the auditorium of the historic High School of Montreal and overflowed into the galleries as the mass meeting reiterated the teachers' resolve to remain firm in their stand that unless legal contracts for a full school year were offered them, they would not return to their Montreal teaching duties in September.

And there the situation stands. Fourteen hundred teachers have scattered for the summer minus teaching contracts for the fall, unless they have taken on new jobs with other boards. The highest legal authority in the province has declared their mass dismissal illegal and null and void. The teachers have asked new contracts before they can consider themselves hired to teach in Greater Montreal schools for 1945-46. The central board, without a guarantee of being able to pay the teachers, says it won't hire them for the full, legal school year. The government says legislation to alleviate the financial problem will be enacted next session and that, in the meantime, education in Montreal must be carried on.

And then, just to make the situation a little more complicated and a little more confused, July 1 marked the date when the central board, under the provisions of an amendment to the 1925 Act, was able to assume all duties and responsibilities of the local boards other than financial. All local boards, with the exception of Westmount and Outremont, have delegated all their major powers and responsibilities to the consolidated board which now begins its first year of existence as a full-fledged centralized school body with 78 buildings—and no teachers.

The Montreal Protestant school problem is undoubtedly further complicated by the fact that education in Quebec is on a dual basis, and that the Montreal Catholic School Commission is as financially embarrassed as its Protestant counterpart (members of the Catholic body anticipate the possibility of a $5,771,345 deficit for 1945-46).

Premier Duplessis' commission has indeed a big job ahead of it if it carries out fully and adequately its terms of reference:

"A. To establish the real value of all immovable property belonging to industrial or commercial corporations which enjoy an exemption from or commutation of municipal or school taxes;

"B. To establish the sum of reductions of municipal and school taxes represented by such exemptions and commutations;

"C. To study existing methods of taxation for school and municipal purposes and seek appropriate means of ensuring a better balanced, fairer and economically sounder apportioning of imposts in these two fields, so as to obtain for school and municipal corporations the revenue they need, relieve the small property owner and do full and entire justice to all concerned;

"D. To make recommendations respecting the improvements and fiscal reforms which it deems useful for achieving such objects."

Although in no part of Canada has education's threadbare poverty climaxed in mass dismissal of hundreds of teachers, with the resultant possibility of school doors being closed to 40,000 children in the fall, education's financial state is one which needs remedying everywhere. Education must not become the step-child of post-war planning — it must be amply provided for.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Roll of Varsity's Athletic Record Shows No Lack of Noted Names

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS amazing, or it would be if we were not so used to it, to find with how little wisdom not only nations but even universities are governed. In a fascinating and just published volume by T. A. Reed entitled "The Blue and White", a 320-page history of the organised athletic life of the University of Toronto, it is recorded that when the students came back from the summer vacation in 1892 they found that excavations for a projected new gymnasium had been made in the very centre of the field now called the back campus, to its complete ruination as a playing ground. They immediately appealed to the University Council and managed to get the location changed to a site just south of Wycliffe College, almost indentical with that of the gymnasium wing of the present Hart House; but they had to bear all the expense themselves, and it cost them $907 and most of the labor of filling in the abandoned excavation. A grateful posterity should honor these students of 1892 so long as the University of Toronto continues to stand upon its present site—which seems likely to be a long while.

Mr. Reed's volume (Univ. of Toronto Press, $3. postpaid) should be of the highest interest to almost every student of the university since 1890, the period when athletics began to be organised instead of merely sporadic. Here are 1100 names of students who distinguished themselves by their prowess in some branch of athletic sport, and not a word about classes, or professors (except those who did something for the sport clubs), or girls, or dances, or exams, or anything cultural whatever. Mr. Reed disposes of the pre-1890 period in one chapter as "the early days." Since 1893 was the year of my own matriculation this suits me admirably; the names of my friends, though not my own, are plastered all over his most interesting chapters. It is worthy of note that the majority of the best athletes rose to considerable eminence in later life, though not as a rule in the purely intellectual spheres; they ran rather to executive pursuits, but a remarkably high proportion became notable doctors or surgeons. It is worthy of note also that a saddeningly large proportion of those names in the early chapters have now passed to their reward, and it would be interesting to compare this group with the contemporary group of students of high academic standing and ascertain which has the greater longevity.

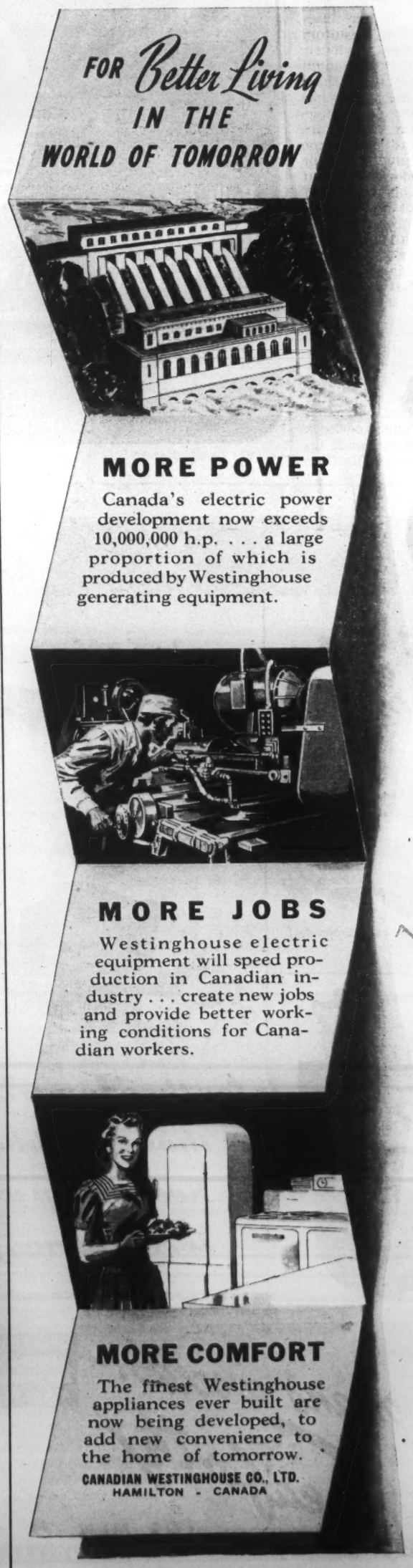
In 1901 there was formed an Athletic Advisory Board, consisting of past students of athletic distinction who kept up their interest in university sports, and it is gratifying that Mr. Reed is able to record a continuing interest right down the time of publication on the part of "J. G. Merrick, W. A. Mackinnon, Dr. J. J. Gibson, Professor V. E. Henderson, Professor M. A. Mackenzie, E. Percival Brown, C. Leslie Wilson, S. P. Biggs, Dr. A. B. Wright, W. C. Foulds, Dr. V. F. Stock. Hamilton Cassels, Professor T. R. Loudon, Alan Keith, Dr. W. Easson Brown, Dr. E. Harold Campbell, Dr. G. D. Porter, Dr. W. A. Dafoe, Dr. Les. W. Black, Dr. Harry E. Hobbs, A. M. Fitzgerald, L. E. Blackwell, Dr. Wendell Holmes, Dr. J. W. Graham and Murray Wilton."

Mr. Reed's records are extraordinarily complete, and the volume includes an amazing number of old photographs of the great teams and club executives of university history. There is an almost perfect index of names; and what names they are! Look at the picture of the first inter-Collegiate rugby champions of Canada, 1898:—J. G. Inkster manager, "Prof" Williams instructor, J. J. Gibson, R. S. Waldie, S. T. Blackwell, C. W. Darling, A. J. Mackenzie, J. M. Burnside, W. R. Meredith, Eric Armour. Several of these were on the great teams of the preceding years along with John L. Counsell, R. Mullin, Walter Moss, W. R. Hobbs, J. W. Hobbs, A. G. Kingstone, Clyde Caldwell, L. Burwash, D. J. McDougall, A. F. Barr, R. W. K. White, A. H. Campbell, W. R. Hargraft.

Some of these names were famous only in the athletic sphere, but there is no lack of others which became familiar later in the Who's Who of many other occupations. Lester B. Pearson is in the index here many times, Conn Smythe many times, and Dr. George Dana Porter and Dr. John A. McCollum, and W. A. Mackinnon, and Judge J. A. Jackson and Dr. W. A. Dafoe and T. A. Russell and many others. The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson is here also, but somewhat to my surprise, it is only for having been Clerk of the Course at the 1892 track meet.

The author is in the index only once, but that once was an occasion of vast significance. Mr. Reed became secretary and financial manager of the Athletic Association in 1914. He is still there, He has done a magnificent job in his office, and he has compiled a magnificent book.

Norwegian girls, the local equivalent of the W.A.A.F., have been assigned to help the cooks on R.A.F. stations in Norway. With two such charming assistants, this RA.F. Corporal seems to find it very difficult to keep his eye on the spuds. But he appears to be doing all right.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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Satan Finds Some Mischief Still For the Idle Mind To Do

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I HAVE often wondered what became of Violet, who was for many months a familiar in our household, compelling but unseen. I have reason to believe, however, that I had a hand in exorcising her, and the knowledge sometimes makes me uneasy.

At one time it seemed to us that approximately half the calls that came over our telephone were for Violet. Though Violet's callers were an urgent excitable lot it seems unlikely that they dialled wrong number oftener than once out of three times. When you allow for that, you can see that the total number of calls put in for Violet, at her place and our own, was pretty impressive. Some of the voices that called Violet were uncertain and adolescent and some were hoarse and mature. Nearly all were masculine. The peak load usually came at eight o'clock in the evening, and there were many evenings when it seemed probable to us that Violet's own telephone was silent only when her admirers were calling her on ours by mistake.

"Don't bother, it's probably for Violet," we got in the habit of saying when the telephone rang at inconvenient moments. This meant that we missed a number of fine invitations ourselves. Violet was growing to be more and more of a nuisance and it was probably the accumulation of annoyance at her intrusion into our lives that led me to mix eventually into Violet's affairs.

I WAS lying in bed reading late one night when the telephone rang. A telephone call after midnight means either that somebody is hava party or that someone you love may be sick or dying. In any case it has a particularly urgent quality; so I climbed out of bed and went down to the telephone.

"Hya, whaddayou doing?" a voice asked.

I said I was reading and the voice said, "Whaddayou know?" and then turned to announce the sensational news to an audience. "Whaddayou know! Violet's reading!"

"This isn't Violet," I said indignantly, and added on a happy inspiration, "Violet went to the hospital."

"*What!*" shouted the voice.

"She went to the hospital," I said, "Emergency appendectomy with symptoms of peritonitis."

I then hung up and went back to bed. After a little my satisfaction with my disposal of Violet began to be edged faintly with remorse. There had been genuine consternation in the voice, whose owner for all I knew might have been an honest man deeply in love with Violet. I resolved that the next time he called I would tell him Violet was out of danger and they were letting the night nurse go.

He didn't telephone however and for almost a week there was no call for Violet. Then a rather quavering feminine voice called to know if Violet was in. I told her she had the wrong number, as gently as possible for it occurred to me that this was probably Violet's broken-hearted old mother in from the country to discover what her daughter was up to in the wicked city. Actually we were never able to make up our minds finally about Violet. Sometimes she seemed an innocent Miss Universe exercising her charm capriciously and indiscriminately. Sometimes we were sure she was a hard-working and highly appreciated professional. The portrait though crowded with speculative detail lacked—and still lacks—any bold finishing stroke.

ONE evening a week or two later I was sitting alone in the house with nothing much to do. I was playing solitaire and minding my own business, though rather vaguely and restlessly, when the telephone rang. "That you, Violet?" a voice said brusquely, "this is Eddie."

The dull evening was suddenly and giddily illuminated. "Hello Eddie," I said settling down at the telephone, "I hope you don't mind me calling you Eddie, I've heard so much about you I feel like we're old friends."

"Is Violet there?" Eddie asked suspiciously.

"No," I said, "this is Gloria. Violet went out to the corner for a coke."

There was a pause. "Was she by herself?" Eddie asked.

"As a matter of fact she went out with that sort of tall kind of dark fellow—you know," I said.

"You mean Lou Sproatt?" Eddie asked jealously.

"Well you guessed it," I said, "Now don't go and tell Violet I told you." It was absurdly easy, a kind of vocal doodling at the telephone as irresistible to the idle mind as a pencil is to idle fingers. "Look Eddie you don't need to worry about Lou," I said, "there's a lot of people I could mention Violet thinks a lot more highly of than she does Lou."

"You kidding?" Eddie said.

"She thinks a lot of you Eddie," I said, and couldn't resist adding another flourish to the pattern. "She told me about what happened at Marg's that night."

"What'd she tell you?" Eddie demanded.

"Naturally she didn't tell me everything," I said diplomatically. "Only I can assure you it didn't mean a thing. I mean in one way it didn't mean a thing and in another way it meant a lot. You know, at the end."

There was another pause. "After all Violet's a wonderful girl," I said.

"Violet's a damned little liar," Eddie said rather unexpectedly.

"Listen, Eddie, why don't you just relax," I said, "There's nothing wrong with Violet, she's just got an awful lot of personality. Besides you've got to remember all she went through with that other business and all that."

"You're telling me," Eddie said.

"I thought you were the broad-minded type," I said reproachfully. I should have stopped there but by this time I had the intoxicating feeling of someone who is simultaneously creating and enacting a role in a radio playlet. "Violet really cares," I said in the thrilling voice of John's Other Wife. "She really cares terribly, Eddie."

At that moment, exactly as though a radio technician were operating on cue the front door opened and shut with a bang. "Here's Violet now," I said.

"You tell her I'll be right up," Eddie said excitedly.

"I will," I said and added softly, "Good-bye Eddie and good luck."

SINCE this episode Violet has practically passed out of our lives. There have been a few desultory phone calls but they were obviously from laggards who hadn't yet caught up with her changed status. There can be no doubt that her status has changed, our strangely silent telephone is witness to that. There are a lot of questions that bother me though. Did Eddie forgive Violet for that mysterious misunderstanding at Marg's? Did Violet forgive Eddie? Did Eddie marry Violet and set her up with a home and protection and a telephone number all her own? Are they happy in their new life together or is Eddie's marriage, like his dialling, the kind that starts with a slight margin of error to go wildly wrong in realization?

For weeks after our conversation I used to study the pictures of brides in the papers in an effort to discover Violet among them. There was quite a number of Violets, but I was never able to decide which was most like my particular Violet—perhaps because I had never really made up my mind what Violet was really like.

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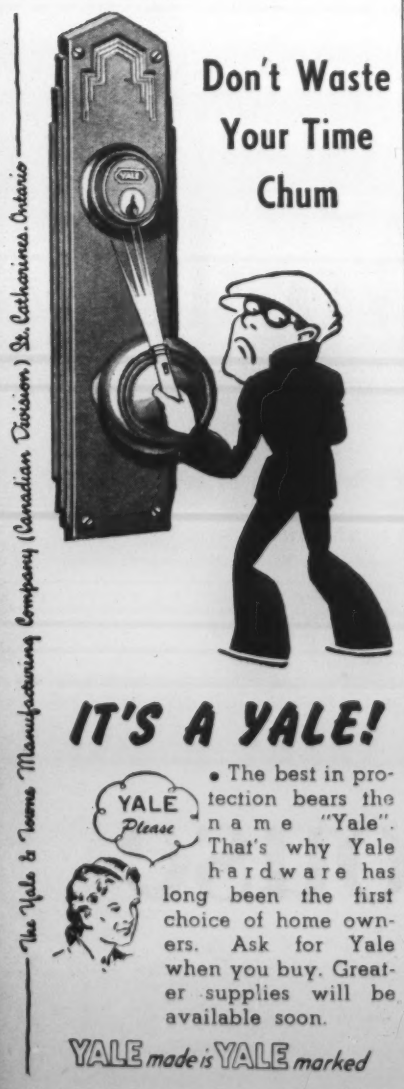
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MOSCOW LETTER

Russian Experiments Open Fresh Fields in Relief of Cancer

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Moscow.

THE June number of the well-known Russian magazine *Science and Life* published for a popular audience by the Academy of Sciences, contains an exceedingly interesting article by Professor M. M. Nevyadomsky entitled "The Ultrasonic Emulsion of Naphtalan", concerning the use of naphtalan in alleviating the terrible effects of cancer. Professor Nevyadomsky warns that his success in relieving pain and returning ability to work is *not cure*, nevertheless it suggests new paths for medicine to follow. The article is of such importance that I translate it verbatim.

"Magnetic constriction, that is the change in the volume of a body after magnetization, was discovered in 1847 by Jowle, and the piezzoelectric effect, or the appearance of electrical discharges at the facets of certain chrystals, in 1880 by Cury, but the practical application of the latter manifestation only became possible after the construction by Langevain of the piezzo—quartz ray apparatus in 1918.

"The creation of oil emulsions with the aid of ultra sound was realised by Wood and Royle in 1927, but ultrasonic oil emulsions in water were only utilised medically by the author of this article in 1935.

"Studying the chemotherapy of cancer as long ago as 1930 I discovered the capacity of naphtalan oil to destroy tumours in laboratory animals. I succeeded in demonstrating experimentally and in the culture of tissues that hydrocarbons of certain oil derivatives of naphtalan petroleum causes the destruction of the kernel of cancer cells, which was at the foundation of the cure of rats from cancer in 68 percent of cases given the direct introduction of a naphtalan oil into the tumour. This result of experiments carried out on more than 800 animals naturally forced us to attempt to utilize naphtalan oils for the treatment of cancer also in man.

"However a very important barrier proved to lie in the way of these attempts; the oil on being introduced into the blood immediately killed the animal because of the stopping up of blood vessels and the coagulation of the blood in the heart.

"To eliminate this barrier it became necessary to introduce the oil in such a fragmentated state that the oil droplets could easily pass through the thinnest capillary vessels and not cause their blocking. Therefore the size of the droplets of oil must be no greater than of blood 'balls'— eritrocytes, that is six to 12 microns in diameter. Experience has shown that the breaking down of oil into such minute fragments can be accomplished easily by means of rubbing the oil into sugar syrup and adding a small quantity of fatty acids. Emulsions obtained in this way could be brought into the blood, but the existence of added substances, necessary for the production of such emulsions, inevitably called forth undesirable manifestations in the form of high temperature, fever, and so on.

"We succeeded in producing a 12 percent oil emulsion by the use of a special colloidal mill. This emulsion had oil droplets smaller than eritrocytes, but this also failed to satisfy us.

"In my search for solution I experimented on the manifestations of ultra sound. The utilization of ultra sound assures the ideal fragmentation of oil drops to the size of .5 microns and even smaller.

"Such an emulsion is obtained by means of the effect on oil of exceedingly rapid fluctuation—more than 1,000,000 times per second—of a metal rod (in magnetic constriction installations) or of a quartz plate in piezzo quartz apparatus.

"Ultra sound in fragmentating the oil at the same time facilitates the creation of emulsions of great stability. It is interesting that lengthy storage of ultrasonic oil emulsions for periods of from one to three years has almost no effect upon the size of oil droplets.

"Apparently a film is formed around the droplets preventing their coalescence. The stability of the emulsion is further ensured by the addition of special substances, the so-called emulgrators, which increase the capacity of the droplets not to coalesce.

Harmless

"The complete harmlessness of the ultrasonic emulsion has been proven, which made possible its use for the cure of both tumorous animals and humans suffering from cancer.

"Experiments with 1,000 animals showed that a 12 per cent emulsion of solar oil of naphtalan introduced into rat tumours gives up to 90 percent cure of the tumours bringing about first their decomposition and then absorption. In proportion to the decrease of percentage of oil in the emulsion the percentage of cure also decreased. During explanation of a tumour if one droplet of naphtalan emulsion was introduced, the growth of the tumour ceased completely.

"In this way the treatment value of ultrasonic emulsion had been proven which gave the right to try its effects on sufferers from cancer.

"During five years of work at the Moscow polyclinic more than 15,000 internal injections of ultrasonic naphtalan emulsion were made into sufferers of cancer of the internal organs and no adverse effects resulted.

"In 498 cases of individuals suffering from cancer of the internal organs so far gone that it could no longer be operated upon, we had 93 per cent improvement of which, in 13.5 per cent of cases, this improvement was maintained for from one to four years, and in another 13.5 per cent from nine to 12 months. Pain disappeared, the diseased organ functioned better, strength increased, weight was added, blood circulation improved.

"In connection with this, capacity for work returned temporarily, and, most important of all, the sick no longer suffered pain.

"These first positive results of treatment of hopeless cancer cases deserve attention as results of a new direction in treatment of tumours and the first efforts to utilize ultra sound in medicine.

"Now it has been established that the utilization of ultra sound must occupy a leading place in medicine."

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Proposals for Building a Sovereign Nation

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Is Canada a nation? No, says the author, and he explains himself.

This is Mr. Chauvin's sixth and final article on National Unity. Nearly every aspect of this important question has been treated by the author, and he now brings his discussion to a climax with proposals which he considers the requisites of nationhood.

A convinced apostle of national unity, Mr. Chauvin is much disturbed by the present racial dissensions in our country, and he calls for a genuine Canadianism. He ends his article with a quotation from St. Luke: "Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation, and a house divided against a house falleth."

IS CANADA a Nation? The question has been asked many times, but it has never been answered with finality. There is a very subtle distinction between such words as race, nationality, nation, people, fatherland and state. They all imply, however, a generic element, which is the idea of "community"—community of origin, community of political organization.

"Nation" and "state" have not the same meaning. "Nation" (from the Latin verb *nascere*, to be born) springs from the "laws of causality". "State" (from the Latin verb *statuere*, to establish) springs from the "laws of objectives". That is, the nation, in bringing sons to the world, gives them hereditary traits, titles of filiation, and then moulds them according to their native affinities. The state incorporates them into an organized society, gives them a juridical status, and regulates by laws their activities. The nation is a centre of culture, the state is an agent of civilization. In other words, the nation is constituted chiefly by those psychological bonds of spiritual parentage which are analogous ways of feeling, of thinking and of acting. The state is a political community considered in its government and in the framework of its legal and official institutions.

Along this vein of thought, I might add that the word "people" is often used as the equivalent, sometimes of nation, sometimes of state. In the first instance, it expresses the idea of community of origin; in the second instance, the idea of political organization. We say: the French race, the English race, etc.—meaning the nation; we also say: the Belgian people,—meaning the grouping of the Walloon and Flemish nationalities under a sovereign authority. Don't we also say: The Canadian *people?*—but rarely, if ever, the Canadian *nation*.

I ventured to suggest in the fifth of this series, that Canada is not a Confederation. This is true, for the very good reason that Canada is not the union, by pact or treaty, of independent and sovereign states. From this, I may now adjudge that Canada is a Federative State, that is, a community of "people", basically two ethnical groups, living collectively for their common welfare.

Are We a Nation?

But we keep on saying, with a certain front of pride, that we are a nation. Sir Wilfred Laurier said it nearly a half-century ago, Sir Robert Borden said it, and how many others? Let us face the situation objectively.

Canada can certainly not call itself a nation so long as the United Kingdom remains the supreme legislator of our federal law. This is not said in disrespect for Britain, for were we to amend our constitution this very day, I should wish that our lawmakers would follow in the footsteps of the British statesmen. I am merely discussing Canada as a so-called "nation".

We are not a "nation", and we shall not be a "nation" so long as there remain in Canada vestiges of colonialism. Britain was never reluctant in respect of the granting to Canada full autonomy and complete sovereignty. Let me quote Disraeli in 1846: "I am not one of those who believe that the destiny of Canada is, inevitably, to become annexed to the United States. Canada possesses all the elements of a great *independent* (my italics) nation. It is destined, I sometimes say to myself, to become the Russia of the new world." (This is a translation into English of a French translation of the original English text.)

The historical ascension of a people is always a slow process. This is true of Canada. But our weakness is not there. Our development since 1867 has been, in many ways, spectacular. Canada, in 1945, is much bigger than eleven and one-half million people. Our weakness comes from our divisions: another reason why we are not a nation.

In the following paragraphs, I shall outline what I consider to be our requirements, in order to become a nation. In so doing, I propose to avoid all forms of sentimentalism. I shall enumerate those requirements in the 1, 2, 3, order, and with as meagre comments or remarks as possible, at least for the present. All thoughts of controversy are absent from my mind. Canadian unity can be achieved only if all Canadians have something of their own which they can cherish, love and defend, that is not only a name, but a physical, political and spiritual entity which shall be the expression of a gradual evolution finally come to maturity. I proceed:

Seven Requirements

1. Complete revision of our Constitution so as to make of it an instrument capable of functioning effectively at home and in the international sphere. Repeal the Imperial law of 1867 and make it a Canadian law amenable to amendments without recourse to any outside authority.

2. Abolish all appeals to the Privy Council. The Supreme Court of Canada should be the highest tribunal to which appeals may be carried.

3. Appointment of a Canadian as Governor-General of Canada. The King of England is also King of Canada. There is nothing to prevent the King (or Queen) from selecting his (her) representative in Canada, from among Canadians.

4. Let Canada have its own distinct national flag. All the other members of the British Commonwealth have their own flag, why not Canada? We should have had a Canadian flag in the present war. Canadians fought from the beaches of Sicily to the dikes of Holland under a flag which, however honourable, is nevertheless not their own. Our sons *are* fighting in Europe as "colonials", like the Gurkhas of India, because Canada has no flag. That flag must be *new*, not a mosaic of other flags.

5. Canada should have a national anthem all its own. To have a distinct anthem is not an affront to Britain. On the contrary, the absence of a Canadian National anthem is an affront to our international status and to our dignity as a free country.

6. A country-wide program of studies based principally on Canadian achievement. No people can expect to draw any benefits from its autonomy, if it is not conscious of its personality. The creation and development of an intellectual life of its own is a concomitant of a people's existence. The primary necessity in such a cultural program is the compilation of a national history. Canada is composed of nine provinces, but Canada is one, or should be, or must be made one. The formation of a Canadian intellectual élite does not preclude

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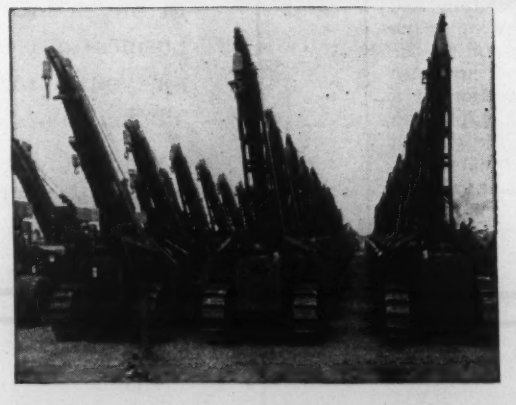

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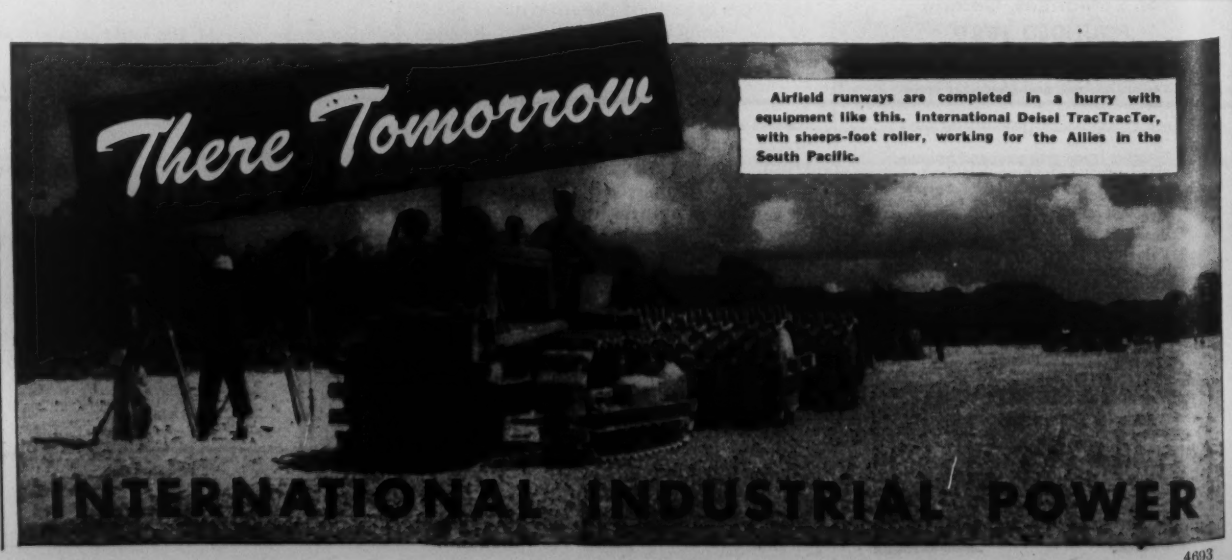
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contacts with Anglo-Saxon, French, Italian or other cultures. There are, in any culture, elements of human and universal character which no people can afford to neglect. But let us begin our intellectual fabric at home. There is plenty of material.

7. Canada should possess a system of orders, awards and decorations all its own. No country with the maturity that Canada has attained is without those symbols of nationhood. Canada must not trail.

No Panacea

These seven points will not be regarded by all as a panacea for national unity. The present writer has at all times known that a program strictly Canadian in conception and in effect would receive the odium of all extremists—whether in camp with the ultra-imperialists, who continue to hold that in all things England must come first, or in the camp of the ultra-nationalists, who entrench themselves in their patriarchal domain and who object to any change in the present *status quo* unless it should lead to independence and eventually to a homogeneous state. But my consciousness of the existence in Canada of those two antipodes does not in any way divert me from a course which is dictated by geography, by history, by economics and by cold reason.

I am thinking now of the two great divisions in our population, English-speaking and French-speaking: 49.67 67% of the toal in the case of the former, including the Irish (11.01%), who are more Irish than British, and the Scotch (12.20%), who are by their ethnology and heterogeneity, a type distinct from the English; and 30.20% in the case of the latter, forming a solid bloc. I am also keeping in mind the 1,500,000 of other racial origins, composed of more than thirty groups).

The English-speaking race is predominant in Ontario, where it constitutes 72.7% of the total population. In the other provinces, the proportion of the English-speaking group varies considerably: from 82.6 p.c. in P.E. Island or 69.8 p.c. in British Columbia, it goes down to 47.8 p.c. in the prairies, and to 13.5 p.c. in Quebec (1941 census). On the other hand, the French-speaking element of 3,483,038 is chiefly centered in the province of Quebec (77.3%). The remainder (787,364), generally grouped in parishes, is distributed as follows:

Prince Edward Island	14,799
Nova Scotia	66,260
New Brunswick	163,934
Ontario	373,990
Manitoba	52,996
Saskatchewan	50,530
Alberta	42,976
British Columbia	21,876,

leaving 2,695,674 on the banks of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers.

The hope of ever merging, or even reconciling, these two great "Canadian" races really never existed, and it is today more forlorn than ever. Yet, if the task of dissipating the stresses and misunderstandings between them were approached sympathetically and constructively, there is no doubt that the present divergences of opinion on imperial questions, or on local constitutional arrangements, would for the greater part disappear. And this task must be undertaken with the least possible delay, because the solution of the problems that lie ahead, constitutional and reconstructional problems, for instance, demands the effective combination of Canada's two great racial cultures. Neither group can hope to accomplish anything enduring without the co-operation, goodwill and abilities of the other. This is the opinion of every unprejudiced Canadian.

I have already said in one of this series of articles on national unity that the root of misunderstandings and friction between English and French in Canada (I am speaking of peacetime conditions) is to be found not so much in the difference of language as in the difference of religion. In our day and age, it is regrettable that a *modus vivendi* of mutual tolerance between Protestants and Catholics should not exist in Canada in a more general form than it does. There are 4,986,552 Roman Catholics in Canada (43.34%), and 5,036,196 Protestants, divided into seventeen bodies, the largest of which are:

United Church of Canada	2,204,875
Anglican	1,751,188
Presbyterian	829,147
Baptist	483,592
Lutheran	401,153
Mennonite	111,380

All these churches have an inalienable right to exist and propagate in all freedom, but none has a right to show disrespect or nourish hatred for the other. Proselytizing is legitimate, provided it is carried on honorably and from inner conviction. Proselytism causes disunity nowhere. What causes disunity is bigotry, parochialism and stupidity.

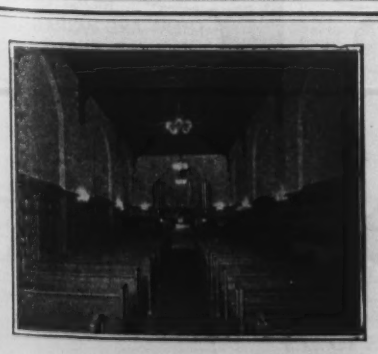
The Difference of Language

All this about religion does not mean that the difference of language between English and French has no bearing on the present state of disunity in Canada. It is an axiom that diversity of language makes man stranger to man. Canada is not an English-speaking country, it is, officially, i.e., by the authority of the law, a bilingual country. This is a fact that is too consciously ignored in too many quarters and institutions, in Quebec as well as in Ontario, but perhaps to a lesser degree in Quebec, where 35% (by all the dictates of common sense it should be at least 80%) of the population speak both languages, as against 3.5% in Ontario. True, French is taught in high schools, collegiates and universities throughout Canada, but *what a French*! There is plenty of room in English educational institutions in Canada for improvement in the teaching of French. Can you point to ten out of a hundred who have taken French in high schools, collegiates and universities for three or four years, and who can *speak* French? This writer has taught French (basic and conversational) to teachers of French, and he speaks with knowledge and authority. So long as we remain stranger to one another, national unity in Canada will suffer. (In the opinion of this writer, all French-Canadians, if for no other reason than their general economy, should speak English, and to that end English should be taught in Quebec elementary schools from the third grade up.)

After the war, we shall still have with us the C.C.F. theorists with their class warfare and their state socialism, and we shall also have the Quebec Bloc Populaire with its isolationism and fascist racism, but the emergency will by then have passed, and their threats to democracy, national unity and constructive endeavor will have been defeated.

It will then be our duty as Canadians to tackle the work of reconstruction with collective vigor, our efforts being enlightened by whatever we can borrow from the ancient tradition of culture, and by all that which the factual experimentalism of the past five years has brought to us.

Our Canadian democratic structure may, as of this day, be likened to a pyramid with three faces, representing: the constitutional order, the economic order, and the international order. All three have a common base, and our duty is to make them converge toward a common apex, which is our freedom and our dignity as a world personality.



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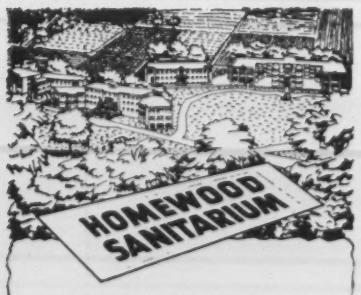

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Along the Alcan Highway With An Eagerly Peripatetic Lady

HITCH-HIKING THE ALASKA HIGHWAY, by Gertrude Baskine. (Macmillans, $3.25.)

TO LEARN the technique of social service work the author of this book sojourned at McGill and also at the Sorbonne, then she decided to get around a bit and see how people live. So she drove, in 1928, from Cadiz to Constantinople, lingering along the way. A few years later she flew over South America for a mere 7,000 miles. A few minor journeys can be added to these. Being a vivacious person she began writing and lecturing about her experiences and in the season of 1943-44 took the Canadian Club trail from coast to coast. Suddenly she decided that she wanted to see the Alaska Highway and the people along its borders.

She wangled letters of introduction from the exalted of two countries to the officers and technicians on the job. She even got an American Military Permit and vexed an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who couldn't get one. And so she jounced and jolted by truck and jeep, sometimes halted by doubting officials, until she reached Fairbanks. As a light record of unnecessary adventure the book is entertaining, but it adds little to what was already known about the highway and the paladins who built it.

•

Mellow Verse

SHELLS BY A STREAM, NEW POEMS, by Edmund Blunden. (Macmillans, $1.65.)

POETS in these times are generally angry. As their rage mounts in contemplation of the world-and-all they are likely to pay small note to technique and clarity. Some, it seems, are purposely obscure. Mr. Blunden is a nature-poet and sets to one side the follies of men in order to regard the wisdom of time and space. His verses are cunningly wrought, full of grace and music, as the following extract will show:

"O heart," I hear you say, and feel
Your warm hand on my hand,
"Be peaceful, let the storm of steel
Rush timely through the land."

Without the cohort of your dreams,
Unless such dreams as bring
Me to your arms, your lethe-streams
Will vanish at the spring.

It may be old-fashioned to write in the Wordsworth vein, but it's not sinful.

•

Old and Modern Art

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF CANADA, by D. G. W. McRae. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

THIS is a picture-book in quarto reproducing hundreds of photographs of notable houses, public buildings, paintings, sculptures and handiwork. Since the author is an architect he lingers long in the Niagara peninsula, and in the Province of Quebec where many fine antiques exist. His text is reticent, and the whole book is admirable.

•

A Spanish Classic

By W. S. MILNE

THE SCANDAL, by Pedro Antonio Alarcon, translated from the Spanish by Philip H. Riley and Hubert James Tunney. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

THIS is a picturesque romance by the author of "The Three-Cornered Hat". It has been a classic in Spain for three generations, but this is its first translation into English. "The Three-Cornered Hat" was a robust and merry farce almost in the spirit of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales", a delight to read, and the inspiration for a brilliant modern ballet. It is only fair to the reader to warn him at the outset that this is a very different type of book. One would guess that "The Hat" was a work of youthful zest and impudence, "The Scandal" a middle-aged atonement for ribaldries outgrown. The revolutionary and anti-clerical had become an apologist for the Society of Jesus. Its two central characters are a lovable and wise old Jesuit priest, and a penitent young roué of the Byronic sort who comes to make confession. This confession is really his life story, and occupies the greater part of the book. Reformed, and about to marry a beauteous maiden of singular holiness and purity, he finds that his past has very effectively caught up with him, and involved him in a complicated series of imminent disasters. The priest advises complete confession, restitution and surrender of all pretensions to the saintly maiden's hand. However, by a series of noble speeches, renunciations, coincidences, forgivenesses and deathbed scenes, the worst of the disasters is sidestepped and the long novel reaches its conventionally happy ending. Confession, if not virtue, has triumphed.

In spite of its moralistic tone, the story is told with great adroitness and suspense. The characterizations, though conventional, are vivid, and the smooth flow of formal narrative and conversation is a stylistic delight. Although it is difficult to believe that a repentant Don Juan is the best of all matrimonial prospects—at any rate, no doctor would subscribe to that theory—yet the author makes out a very convincing case for the transforming power of the Jesuit's religion, and the efficacious grace of the priest's own character. Certainly the hero is manoeuvered into a sufficiently complicated and far-reaching jam to scare almost anyone into permanent penitence and piety.

•

Wild Life in Alberta

THREE MILE BEND, by Kerry Wood. (Ryerson, $2.50.)

AN OUTDOOR book about what goes on among the wild creatures of the Three Mile Bend on the Red Deer River. The story of the flying squirrel's life is perhaps the best of a score of sketches included in the book. Some of the tall stories about human frequenters of the bend are a shade too tall, but they are merry, and merriment appeals to boys and girls.

•

Recent Poetry

AND IN THE TIME OF HARVEST by Monica Roberts Chalmers. (Ryerson Chap-Book, 60c.)

THERE is passion in these verses; the grace of sudden, frightening thought of lost loveliness. In the main they are musical though occasionally a word like "phlegmatic" breaks the melody. The elegy on the Welsh-Canadian mother is stately and fine.

•

SONGS OF THE WESTERN ISLANDS by Hermia Harris Fraser. (Ryerson Chap-Book, 60c.)

THE natives of Queen Charlotte Islands known as the Haida Indians have many fanciful legends, a number of which are here finely interpreted. They are in musical free verse, soundly rhythmical and quaint in fancy.

•

LIFE LINES by George A. Wright. (Brockville *Recorder*, 50c.)

ANDY CLARK'S neighborly news delights many listeners on a Sunday morning. Here is some neighborly verse of the same kidney; not pretentious, not distinguished in a literary sense but rambling along easily in good rhythm, pleasing the neighbors "down Brockville way" and revealing the good spirits of the writer.

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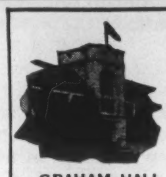

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Television Is Ready: It Will Need Actors, Writers, Producers

By JOHN S. CROSBIE

"WHEN my husband comes home. . ." Everywhere today, women are making plans for new home life, for renewed companionship. But after Japan has been beaten and the world has subsided into peace, there may be a great number of women who will feel a recurrence of their war-fostered urge to be out and doing. Just about that time, television will be offered to Canadian homes.

Here, then, would seem to be a new place for intrepid women to venture in search of independence, income and interest. And the wonderful thing about television's advent is that you don't have to wait for it before getting ready to participate. Today, television is so close to being a part of everyday life that the thin barrier that separates it from the average person is purely a monetary one and will be soon surmounted. Therefore, you can be getting ready now.

What would you like to do? Act? Write? Announce? Be a camera or sound operator? A producer? Well, start today to plan. DuMont Laboratories, R.C.A. and many other companies, as well as networks, have studios now in operation. Commercial programs are being broadcast regularly in the larger urban centres of the United States. And out of the vast store of experience being thus gained, you can draw the information you need to get started. Several full-length books have recently appeared and there are many pamphlets and brochures available. Having once decided what phase of television you'll specialize in, your next step is to get as many of these books and pamphlets as possible and read all that you can about your phase of the business.

Now, perhaps this is the first moment when you've given serious thought to a career in television and/or perhaps you're still a little hazy about what each branch of this fascinating, hyper-modern business requires. Well, we can cover all that in a few lines, by talking in general terms.

First of all, the greatest contributions will come from people with imagination. Creative talents will be in tremendous demand. If you're the good, old solid type that likes *a* before *b*, stay out of the front lines of television. Oh, there'll be plenty for you to do behind the scenes! But leave to others acting, announcing, producing, writing and camera operation.

Supposing, however, that you suspect yourself of being creative; then, by all means, make a bid for program work.

Like acting or announcing? In television, the theatre returns to its own. Get out now and act. Join little theatre groups. Act at home, in front of your mirror. Start doing something about face control, posture control, correct voice production. Try to get into sound broadcasting someway. Read Arch Oboler's "This Perfect Freedom" and any other books that tell you how to behave in radio as we know it today. Then read further: How to behave in radio as we'll know it tomorrow. You'll find that acting for television is not greatly different from acting on a theatre stage or before the movie camera.

At present, one of the biggest obstacles people face in getting performing bookings in television is that caused by the television camera's embarrassing inclination to accentuate unpleasant features. So, if you have regular features, be thankful. It won't always be as big a factor. But right now a prominent nose sometimes comes looming onto the screen like Elsa Maxwell from the south.

Writing

Writing for television is a highly specialized form of that wonderful vocation. Perhaps the best way to get started is to begin writing plays for sound broadcasting. In New York, there are schools that may be able to help you. But right now, it is more important for the budding scripter to be learning the general essentials of the craft. Obviously, television is going to ask you to write easy-to-produce plays at first. There will be room at the beginning for writers who specialize in turning out one and two-scene plots. Later, when the medium becomes more flexible, more intricate scenarios will be possible. But for the present, learn to write simply, with natural dialogue and few changes of scene.

And now, let's look at the camera itself. Let's imagine that you're running it. What would you have to know? If I say, "How to take pictures," please don't laugh. It's true. Even if you've done nothing more than flick the one-speed shutter of a single-stop box Brownie, you've paved the way (a little of the way) toward the magic of televisioning know-how.

For more paving, get your local library to supply you with reading material on color, composition, new types of cameras. Go to the film houses when you can and study the top pictures, watching for lighting effects, new camera angles, perspective treatments, and so on.

Production

Production in television is, of course, the acme of all branches of this medium's activity. It demands the most in training, ability, intelligence. And it pays the biggest rewards in satisfaction and, probably, also in money. First to plunge into television production, of course, will be the producers now doing sound or film productions. Orson Welles is already involved up to his beard-line. Norman Corwin's eyes glint keenly behind his glasses when you talk to him about it. And here in Canada, we who are already in radio are eagerly awaiting the day when we can get going.

This doesn't mean, by any means, that the field of production is already potentially filled. There will be lots of room for some time. Room for you, perhaps, if you want to really go to work and find out what it's all about. Don't for a moment be discouraged when you learn that there are many people ahead of you. If, for instance, I have been studying television production technique since the days when all we could see on the televiser's receiving screen was a blur of rain, that only means that, in the last analysis, I may have a deeper background from which to work. There is nothing to prevent you from stepping in and starting to study in terms of what is being done today.

The television producer has to be a combination of, let's say, Andrew Allan and Cecil B. DeMille. In other words, he has to get on the air simultaneously a sound program and a sight program. Movie production, compared to this, is child's play, because a movie has no split-second time factor. You can stop and reshoot, cut sound in later, fake scenes and so on. But, under the restrictions with which television is now faced, all that freedom is forbidden to the television producer. The show is done "live" and goes on the air as it is being done, errors and omissions included. Small wonder, then, that a New York radio man the other day, in expressing a desire to get into television production, said, "Well, I might as well. I've got nervous indigestion anyway!"

Tomorrow, right here in Canada, there's going to be a thriving new business opening up. Intelligent women will be needed in that business.

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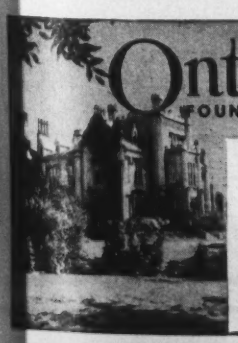
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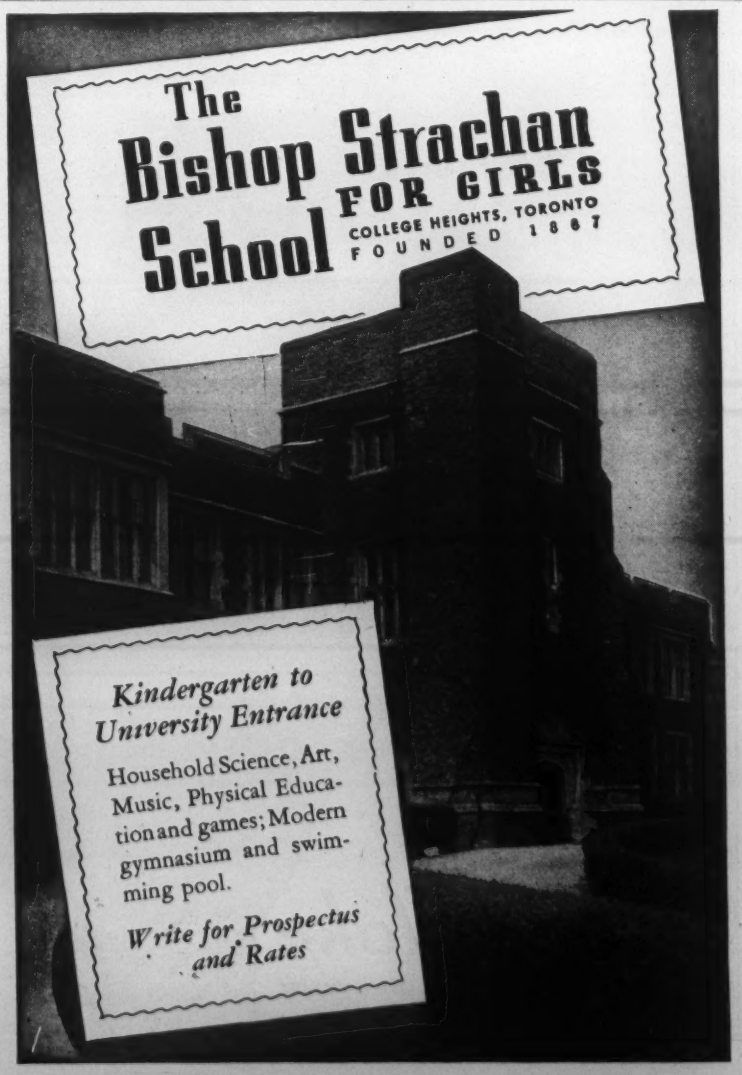
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Antal Dorati Conducts at Prom; The Death of Viggo Kihl

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FOR a man still under forty, the Hungarian conductor, Antal Dorati, has in a professional capacity covered a very considerable part of this earth's surface; as a touring ballet director, and an operatic and symphonic conductor. Singularly enough his chosen field as a composer is chamber music. He was born in Budapest in 1806 and was a pupil of the two foremost modern Hungarian composers, Bela Bartok and Zefrem Kodaly. On many occasions he has conducted Russian ballet in Toronto, but the average "Balletomane" seldom consults his program to ascertain the name of the conductor, on whom much depends, and is concerned solely with those of the principal dancers.

Last week on his appearance as guest conductor at the Proms, Mr. Dorati had an opportunity to let the Toronto public know what his personality was like, and a virile, fervent, deeply musical personality it proved to be, not only in ballet but in symphonic music. There was no drowsy moment for anybody. The orchestra responded electrically to his baton, as did the audience. The Volkoff Canadian Ballet, which contributed a large part of the program, has never previously seemed so brilliant.

Though ballet is by nature an intimate form of entertainment, requiring a much smaller auditorium than Varsity Arena to bring out its finer phases the series of divertissements was captivating in spirit. The white floating ballet costumes of tradition still, for my own taste, provide the most exquisite pictures in a field that permits unlimited scope for "decor"; and the seven girls headed by Ruth Carse who gave the initial display of toe-dancing were captivating. The grace of Janet Baldwin and John Marsha in a Tchaikovsky waltz was something to remember and there were delightful individual displays by Beth Lockhart, Linda Aliman, Natalia Butko, Everett Staples and others.

Not even his fellow countryman, the late Artur Bodanzky, got more out of the Overture to Smetana's "Bartered Bride" than Mr. Dorati. His rhythmical elan and brilliance in accent were highly stimulating; and like most conductors he seemed to revel in the broad martial scoring of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance, No 1,". His emotional powers found scope in Tchaikovsky's overture-fantasia "Romeo and Juliet", earliest work by that composer which is still played. Tchaikovsky was a genius who easily tired of his own music; and of this overture, the best on the subject of the tragic lovers ever composed, he said in later life: "I am still too painfully conscious of the complete lack of connection between Shakespeare's portrayal of the youthful passion of Romeo and my own bitter-sweet moanings". It is a matter on which the public has agreed to disagree with him.

Another interesting episode was the debut of John Hamill, a lyric tenor of rare promise born in Galt, Ont. The beauty of his tones, style and expression, in Puccini's "E Lucevan le Stelle" and Liza Lehmann's "O Moon of My Delight" stamp him as a youth with a future, given health and luck.

The Late Viggo Kihl

Within the past eight months the Toronto Conservatory of Music has suffered the loss through sudden death of two eminent members of its staff, both pianists, Norman Wilks and Viggo Kihl, widely known in Canada as recitalists and examiners. Mr. Kihl had just returned from a trip to the Western provinces in the latter capacity; and conditions of travel under present circumstances had been too much for him. For the past two years his health was obviously declining, and the loss of vitality in a personality so colorful was a matter of concern to intimates.

The writer had known him well from the outset of his career at the Conservatory which began in 1913. His coming was the result of a visit to London by Dr. A. S. Vogt, then recently appointed Principal of the Conservatory, in search of young musicians to strengthen its forces. It was assuredly a fruitful mission; in addition to Mr. Kihl, Healy Willan was also induced to come to Toronto.

Many recall the tall, fair Dane in his early 30's, with his good humor and immense fund of knowledge. He was born in Copenhagen in 1882, son of a sea-captain and as a boy, on trips with his father, he had become familiar with the ports of Europe from Riga to Odessa. But from childhood his ambition had been to be a pianist. He studied at Leipzig from 1898 to 1902, and after concertizing in Scandinavia removed to England in 1907. He gave many recitals in London and the provinces and in 1912, the year before coming to Canada, toured South Africa. His chief idol when a young man was the great Chopin interpreter, Vladimir de Pachmann.

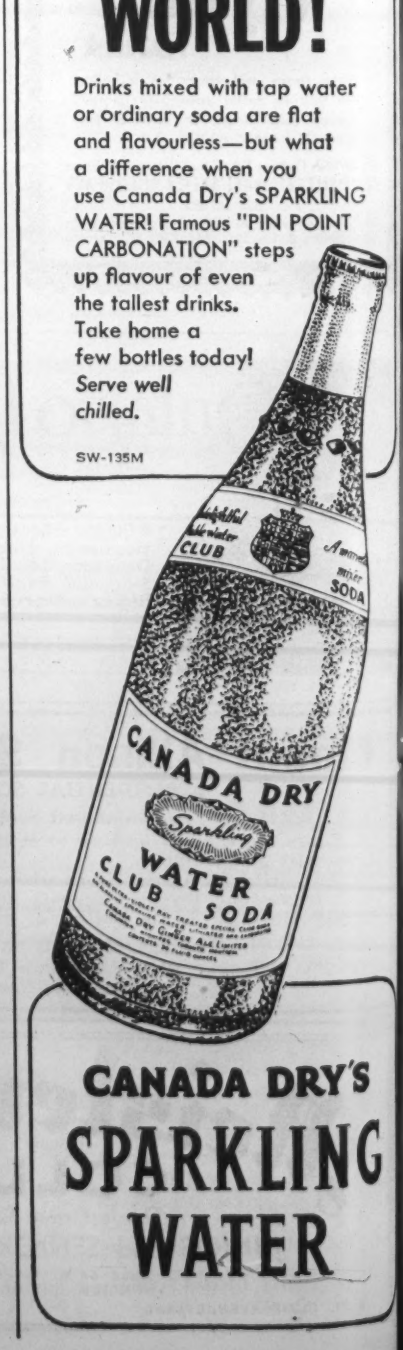
At the Conservatory his success as a teacher was immediate; so much so that leading musicians sent their own children to study with him. He was in fact an inspired pedagogue, who had an amazing gift for making pupils really love music, and imparting to them an analytic grasp of what they were doing. The long list of gifted pianists he taught is evidence of this. Through them he exercised an immense influence on the musical development of this country. As a pianist his interpretations were always profoundly interesting from a poetic and intellectual standpoint, and he found something fresh to express in familiar compositions. His conversation on all subjects was seasoned with humor.

Youthful Debussy

Few radio programs of recent months from either side of the international boundary have been so fine in quality as those of the Dominion Concert Hour (really a full hour) under the auspices of the Canadian Broadcating Corporation. A beautiful sequence, mainly classical, was heard from Toronto under the baton of Ettore Mazzoleni. This month the series was transferred to Montreal, where under the direction of Jean-Marie Beaudet, Supervisor of Music for C. B. C., French programs of singular distinction and novelty are being presented. Last week one heard for the first time the melodious overture of Saint Saens' first opera "La Princesse Jaune", (1872); and the first complete performance of Debussy's early work "L'Enfant Prodigue". This week's program also bristled with novelties; Gabriel Faure's "Pelleas and Melisande" suite and Debussy's ballet "Boîte à Joujoux", finished by Andre Capet.

I was grateful for an opportunity to hear Debussy's cantata "L'Enfant Prodigue" in its entirety. In 1884, when he was 22 it won for him the Prix de Rome, highest award of the Académie des Beaux Arts, by a vote of 22 to 6. Gounod, most eminent of the judges, described it as a work of genius. It is not to be confused with Wormser's delightful pantomimic version of the same traditional tale. It is a brief picture of the grief of parents whose son has run away and their joy and forgiveness on his penitent return. The mother's lament, "Air de Lia" which follows a tender overture, I have heard a hundred times. The arias for tenor (the boy) and the baritone (father) have been neglected though equally good. In this work Debussy was accused of imitating Massenet, but it can easily stand on its own merits. Among other works in preparation are Debussy's "Blessed Damozel" and Ravel's "Scheherazade Suite".

Doris Stockton, marimba virtuoso, will be guest artist at the Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena, July 26. V. Poole conducting.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FILM AND THEATRE

A Modern Audience is an Acute Appraiser of Vintage Corn

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

LAST winter a local stock company put on an ill-advised revival of "Romance," the famous drama of flesh and spirit that so impressed and exalted the theatre-goers of a generation ago. The modern audience began to giggle nervously in the second act and before the play was over the whole house was rocking with merriment over the moral predicament of the diva and her passionate clergyman admirer. The players managed to carry on, stubbornly and with a kind of desperate dignity, but the experience was probably one they would gladly forget and will doubtless remember the rest of their professional lives.

Today's film and theatre audience may not be more mature than the audience of a generation ago, but they have gone through a rapidly accelerating process of wising-up and are wonderfully sensitive appraisers of vintage corn. Sentiment that wrung tears of willing grief from an older generation is likely to leave this one dry-eyed and occasionally derisive. Even when the production is given contemporary setting and direction the audience isn't to be fooled. Period sentiment can never be brought up to date.

A Pinero Tale

"The Enchanted Cottage," Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's sad little flesh-and-fantasy romance, was one of the great popular successes of the post-war silent-movie era. No one at that time questioned either its truth or its dramaturgy and you could pick out, on the street, the ravaged yet exalted faces of the movie-goers just emerging from self-identification with Richard Barthlemess and May McEvoy, who played the original roles. Now "The Enchanted Cottage" has been revived, with Robert Young as the mutilated flyer and Dorothy McGuire as the drudge with the radiant spirit. The actors are sincere and competent, the direction is discreet and the enchanted cottage is tenderly picturesque. Only the audience remained disenchanted. There was considerable embarrassed laughter at the wrong moment, and a general feeling of skepticism as the allegory unfolded; since everybody recognized instantly that there was nothing the matter with Miss McGuire's looks that couldn't be fixed by a shift in camera angle or a good shampoo or just the removal of that horrid little celluloid hair-bow.

The story, in case you missed it the second time round, is about a disfigured flyer and a plain but loving spinster who marry out of loneliness and then find themselves and each other transfigured into beauty by love. They set the transformation down to the magical properties of the enchanted cottage, and, encouraged in their illusion by their neighbor, a blind musician, are wonderfully happy till the imperceptive world breaks through and shatters their dream. The central idea may be defensible, but as it is presented here "The Enchanted Cottage" reminds one a little of one of those healing religions which surround a kernel of truth with so much smiling sweetness and meek but knowing beatitude that they tend to stiffen the spine rather than persuade the spirit. In any case I took the occasional bursts of uneasy laughter from the audience to represent a form of spine-stiffening against the spiritual blandishments put forth by Sir Arthur and R.K.O. Radio Pictures. Audiences can still be trapped or surprised or deluded into a state of sentiment. But they won't if they can help it be openly wheedled into shedding tears.

Old Stuff in China

"China Skies," from the novel by Pearl Buck, has the China-Japanese war as background but is mostly concerned with the struggle of Ruth Warrick and Ellen Drew for the possession of Randolph Scott. Randolph Scott is an American doctor in a Chinese hospital, Miss Warrick is his medical colleague, Miss Drew is the wife he brings back after a visit to America. Ruth Warrick, very cool and fresh in white linen tailleurs, is a model of womanly efficiency. Ellen Drew is just a beautiful girl in a mink coat and obviously of no use to China or medicine or international amity. So you don't have to be the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter to know that Miss Drew will probably fall a victim to the Japanese before the picture is over. She does. In spite of this expiation however "China Skies" can hardly be taken as a serious effort to explain China and its problems to the moving picture audiences of America.

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Maugham Dextrous With Husbands

By LUCY VAN GOGH

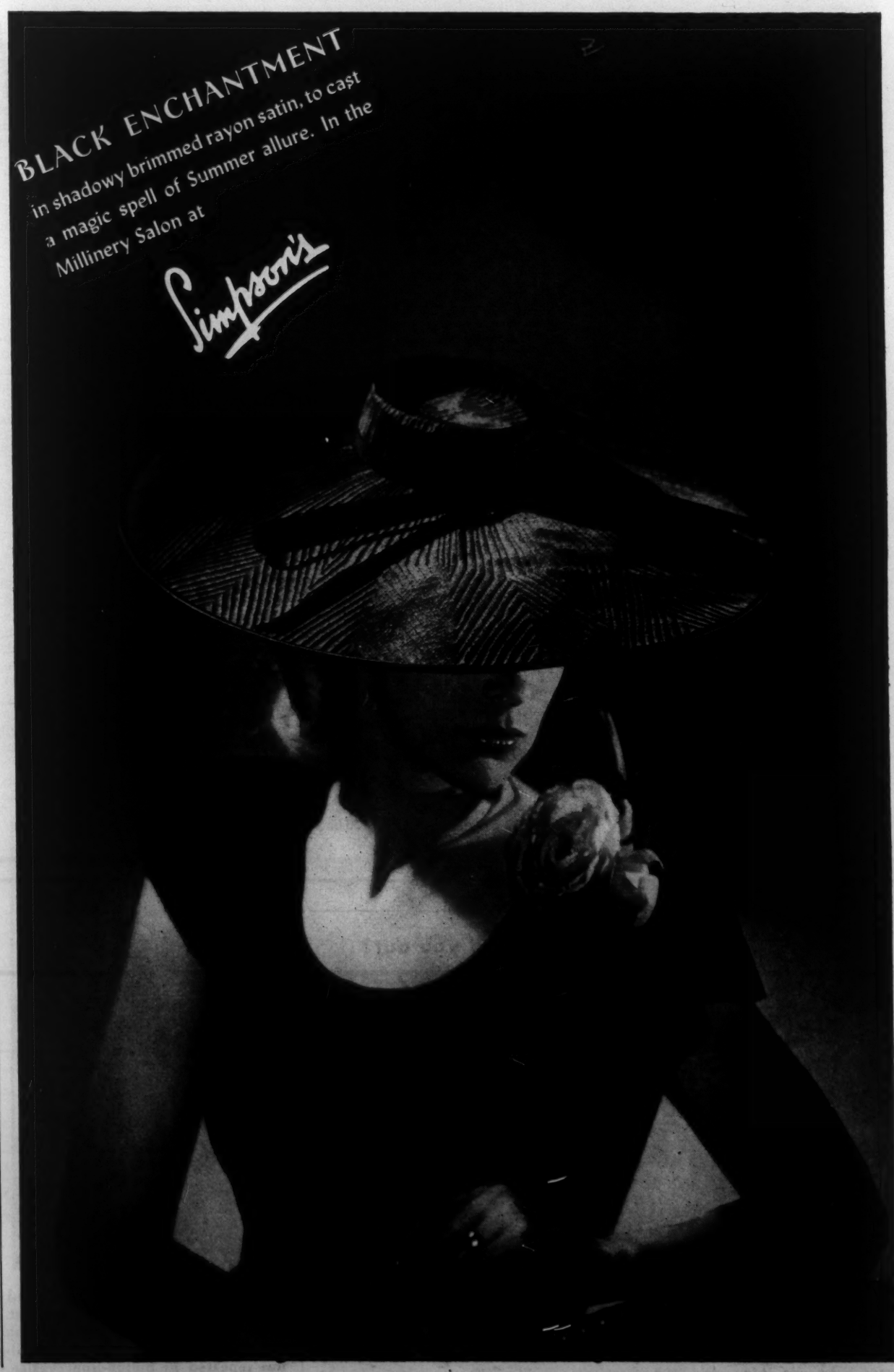
THE plays of Mr. Somerset Maugham have a quality of sheer theatrical dexterity which makes them an enduring delight to audiences even when they have nothing more solid to recommend them. "Too Many Husbands," as its name loudly proclaims, is nothing but a farce, but it is an amazingly good farce, and it is acted this week at the Royal Alex. with plenty of spirit and good teamwork, and large audiences have been much amused.

Nancy Carroll gets it very well started as the lady who has married a second D.S.O., after the reported death of his lifelong chum the first D.S.O., but after the situation has begun to unfold, her performance tends to lack variety, and in the last act the role itself becomes unimportant and the play is taken over by the two husbands. I liked both David Powell and Michael Ames in these roles, and they happen to be radically different types whom one can still imagine as being very chummy and as being successively wound round the finger of the same woman. Their dialogue, witty without being implausible, is effectively delivered, though I fancy the second husband could be a little more of a stuffed shirt, or at least a little more self-conscious, without hurting the contrast. Frank Wade and Cosette Lee, as the lawyer and the professional co-respondent, have a scene at the close which made a hit with the summer audience though it was played on rather extravagant lines.

I wish Mr. Maugham would tell me what happens to the two children who are in the nursery in the first act and are never heard of again. . .

Next week "Hay Fever," which made Mr. Coward's reputation just twenty years ago. Like the disease, it will never disappear, and unlike the disease it can attack at any season of the year. Estelle Winwood plays the actress.

Princess Juliana of Holland has left Ottawa and expects to be returning soon to her homeland to rejoin her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, who is seen here, as she greets a Dutch A.T.S. leader at Breda, in Holland.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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Penicillin Can Wipe Out Canada's Number One Health Scourge

By ANN FOSTER

CANADA'S Number One health problem and medicine's Number One miracle drug have recently become acquainted with amazing potential results in terms of renewed health for Canada's citizens.

Today, penicillin will cure the disease of gonorrhea within one day. And while the same wonder-drug will cure the more complex and serious disease of syphilis, the time required, is not as yet completely certain, but is, by many months shorter than the time (one to two years) needed for previous cures.

No longer neeed the human race labor in fear and dismay under the scourge of one of humanity's most serious epidemic diseases! Venereal disease can be wiped off the face of the earth. This much is now certain when considering the cure of V.D. When considering the very grave problem of the *causes* of this disease, one is dealing immediately with an entirely different problem which has about as many facets to it as a diamond.

In these articles—which are primarily concerned with the subject of the prevention and cure of V. D. as it applies to Canada at this time—it is next door to impossible to deal with the economic, social, moral, educational and recreational problems which actually lie at the root of the causes of venereal disease. In another article we hope to touch upon them to a small degree, in giving a picture of what one community among several in Canada is doing to combat venereal disease.

First of all, when thinking of the cure of any disease, it is necessary to have clearly in mind both the nature of the disease and the extent to which it is spreading throughout the country. In the case of venereal disease, it does not seem to be generally realized that it is an *epidemic disease* and should be just as seriously regarded as any other epidemic disease.

The following figures—which indicate only those cases of V. D. reported to the Health Departments of the Provincial Governments named, and by *no means* suggest the total number of active cases in any province—may help to give a concrete picture of the spread of the disease which now ranks top of all Canada's communicable diseases.

Ontario

1940—Newly reported cases of:	
Syphilis	5,222
Gonorrhea	4,566
Total V. D.	9,788
1943—Newly reported cases of:	
Syphilis	6,849
Gonorrhea	6,390
Total V. D.	13,239

Quebec

1940—Newly reported cases of:	
Syphilis	2,038
Gonorrhea	6,462
Total V. D.	8,500
1943—Newly reported cases of:	
Syphilis	9,142
Gonorrhea	7,512
Total V. D.	16,654

British Columbia

1940—Newly reported cases of:	
Syphilis	823
Gonorrhea	1,502
Total V. D.	2,325
1943 Newly reported cases of:	
Syphilis	1,265
Gonorrhea	2,577
Total V. D.	3,842

These figures, covering but two years in only three of Canada's nine provinces gives a small picture of the spread of this disease. And when we say that these figures represent those cases *reported* to the various Health Departments of the Provincial Governments, it must not be construed that they represent only cases that have of their own accord visited a doctor for confirmation through tests. Many of the figures represent those cases that have been brought to the attention of medical authorities through work done in: 1. The doctor's office or consulting room. 2. Hospital clinics. 3. City Health Departments. 4. Juvenile Courts. 5. Welfare Agencies.

For instance, if a girl should visit her doctor for confirmation of the presence of either gonorrhea or syphilis, the doctor, if he is as concerned as he should be, will endeavor to receive from his patient the name of the contact. This contact then in turn visits a doctor and is immediately treated. The same procedure is carried out at the V. D. clinics of every hospital in Canada. A case of V. D. comes to the clinic for treatment. But the work does not stop there. Some *other* case of V.D. lies behind this one. It is this further case that must be visited and brought either to the doctor's office, or to a clinic for treatment. From the city health departments and the juvenile courts thoughout the country, the same methodical, and always confidential and careful work is performed.

Penicillin Treatment

When a patient is in a position to visit his or her own doctor, the problem is simplified to a degree. And. with the cooperation of the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario, the V. D. Clinic of the Women's College Hospital in Toronto. is investigating the treatment of V. D. with penicillin on an ambulatory basis, inasmuch as it is not admitting patients to hospital. This work is being accomplished in order to prove that V. D. can be cured effectively and with comfort, in the complete privacy of the doctor's office.

The V. D. clinic of the Women's College Hospital, directed by Dr. Edna Guest, O. B. E., is a newly designed, attractively decorated and airy department, its very walls bespeaking the new concept that now surrounds the treatment of venereal disease. Here girls who have contracted V.D. may be treated with the scientific, honest, and understanding approach that is the only one which will ultimately remove the name venereal disease from the list of humanity's diseases. In this clinic young girls from the age of fourteen up, come either of their own volition, or through a confidential contact made by a public health nurse, or social worker, and are received with the seriousness and quiet understanding demanded in treatment of any disease. When meticulous and searching tests have proved the presence of V.D. the patient is immediately given treatment and is asked for the name, or names of contacts.

At first many of these young patients are far from cooperative. But, in almost every case, when the girl is assured either by the doctor atttending her, or by the specially trained, often young and attractive worker, that she will not only be helping herself, but the young people of Canada, in cooperating to the fullest extent with those who are anxious to help, her, she is most amenable. It is also found that those contacts recorded in this manner, are, in the same way, anxious to cooperate, to receive tests and treatment, once they realize the seriousness of their condition, and the implications inherent in that condition for other, often innocent, people.

The return of so many of Canada's fighting men from overseas is already having its effect in so far as they, without a doubt, have received more concentrated education in the prevention and cure of V. D. than almost any other known group of young men in the world. In their minds lies no doubt as to the danger confronting Canada in the spread of V. D. and their education, valuable to them while fighting for their country, will be no less valuable when they return to live in health and peace.

The treatment of venereal disease with penicillin is given in every V. D. clinic in Canada today. The drug is given free of charge to the hospitals by the various Provincial Governments concerned. Owing to the fact that this drug is still being used in enormous quantities for our wounded servicemen, with the exception of pregnant women and adolescents, V. D. is first of all being treated with sulfa drugs. If not cured with this drug, then it is immediately being treated with penicillin, and in all cases of gonorrhea, one hundred per cent cures are reported within twenty-four hours.

At the Women's College Hospital, the patient arrives at the clinic at 8 a.m. If she is to be given penicillin she will receive 100,000 units during the day, in five intra-muscular doses. She receives her first dose at 8 a.m. —goes away to do shopping, or whatever she pleases—returns for the other doses every three hours—and receives her last dose at 8 p.m. Then she goes home, completely cured. In many cases she not only goes home cured, but with a very different picture in her mind of the nature of the disease which has just been treated, and with a desire to see that her behavior does not in the future, lead to a further visit to the clinic. This is accomplished by the doctors, nurses and workers in attendance who, without exception, take a personal and highly enlightened attitude towards the entire question of the social and moral nature of the disease they are treating, and never flag in their ef-

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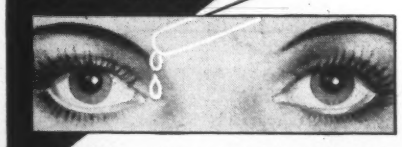

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forts to do all in their power to correct its deeper and more significant underlying causes.

Any person who has been exposed to even one promiscuous sexual contact, runs the possible risk of having contracted V.D. It is for this very reason that the forward-looking, intelligent plea for *pre-marital and pre-natal tests for V.D.* is being put forward by all these working in this field who realize the vital need for clear *paths of action* that may be taken by every man, woman and young person in Canada who has the slightest doubt as to their condition.

Every pregnant woman who has even the smallest doubt in her mind as to her physical condition in regard to this question, should visit her doctor *as early as possible after she knows she is to become a mother* and demand a test for V.D. Every boy and girl before marriage, should—*thirty days at least,* before the wedding day —visit a medical man and demand the same test.

As young, energetic and realistic Major J. A. Leroux, R.C.A.M.C. Director of V.D. Control in the Department of Health in the Province of Ontario, declares: "I do not know what we can do about promiscuity. But I do know we can prevent venereal disease!"

While many of us may be in grave doubt as to the best way, under existing conditions, to eliminate promiscuity, not one of us can possibly be in any doubt whatever as to the first steps to be taken to eliminate the disease which so often attends it. If in the future, this young and vigorous country is to know the benefits of the sound physical and mental health which should be the heritage of its people, and without which no nation can become great, it is up to each one of us to set about, individually and collectively, to see that the task is accomplished.

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Heiligenblut in The So Good English

By FREDERIC MANNING

FOR some time now the armed forces have had phrase books issued to them. They have run all the way from warnings on the different meaning of words, in English in the British Isles and on this side of the Atlantic, to practically all European languages, including the Scandinavian, and some Asiatic.

This all reminds me of the aid I once gave toward putting into English the attractions of a summer place in Austria.

Friends of mine had decided, for financial reasons, to turn their summer place into a pension and felt a circular, in English, was desirable.

They were (I hope still are) charming people, their house was a delightful place and I was quite flattered at their suggestion that I help run a little circular for them setting forth these facts. They showed me some such advertising that amused me greatly. The ideas were good but the wording was not.

Taking one of these as an example I explained that a literal translation wouldn't do and set to work to show them what I could do. Eventually I got together what I thought was a very concise and informative leaflet, not too flowery, covering all necessary and aesthetic points. They had some very attractive photographs of the house, grounds and rooms, and when it was all laid out made a very good circular I thought.

The Picaresque View

I didn't see the finished product for some weeks and when I did I was more than surprised at the result.

It seems that some people came to stay in the vicinity after I left. Their spoken English was excellent so my friends thought they would enjoy the efforts I had put forth. The newcomers were somewhat distressed at what I had written and explained to my friends that being a Canadian must have some strange effect on my English. They talked so convincingly that my friends agreed to let them do over the circular. The pictures were excellently reproduced but this is how the circular read.

"There is nearly no place in the Austrian Mountains (Alps) which can be compared with Heiligenblut. The Hotel and Boarding House is situated in the centre of the so wonderful little village with the nice famous Gothic church, where a marvellous Gothic altar and paintings are preserved and the ice-fields of the 'Grossglockner' as a back-ground.

"The well built house and dependances (with 70 beds) are surrounded by well cultivated gardens. The furniture and installations are quite up to date — electric light, Central Heat, bathrooms, cold and hot running water, douches, sun baths accomplish the modern comfort. Most of the rooms possess balconies from where you admire the picturesque view of the Alps. We only serve the best foods and drinks which satisfy the most spoiled taste.

"The House is the station for all mail motor cars to the Glocknerhaus, Dolsach, Lienz, Mallnitz, where you can immediately join the trains to every direction. It is the arrival and departing station to all motorbuses. We provide you motor cars to all directions. We have our own garage for park cars. We provide trained well and reliable guides to the mountains. Every information (prices for drives and guides A.S.O.) are to be asked for at the office.

"We will give you a comfortable house that you can enjoy the splendid natures without missing your comfort."

The pictures were excellent.

CONCERNING FOOD

Fireplace in the Garden and a Chicken in the Casserole

By JANET MARCH

DID you ever consider which of all the foods you have eaten in your lifetime you remember best? I'll bet that some of the dishes were eaten outside. I can remember the taste of sausages cooked on sticks at a winter picnic in deep snow; pancakes of a wonderful lightness flipped over a campfire which threw shadows on the rocks of Algonquin after a hard day's paddling and portaging; the delicious coolness of sherbet made by squeezing orange juice directly onto snow high in the Rockies. Then as to drinks there was some very fine beer sipped in the garden of a Swiss inn high over the lake of Geneva, and the queer but nice taste of French *café au lait* for breakfast on a balcony that looked straight over the Mediterranean. Perhaps it is that the surroundings vary, and that is why you remember the flavors, hitched in some curious mental way to the scenery. After all most dining rooms look pretty much alike.

Even in cities people throng to eat outside. The Lafayette in New York is just one example of that city's many outdoor eating places which are always crammed. In summertime better a meal on the curb under a couple of dusty box trees than the most gilded of dining rooms.

If you are one of those nice people who have decided not to get in the way of the home-coming troops by boarding any trains this summer, how about brushing up on your technique of serving meals in the garden as a modest substitute for the pine trees of the North. Of course the fashion of eating outside was well under way before the war when holidays at home became the patriotic thing to do. I think there was more of this done in the United States than in Canada, for I can remember last year looking out of a garden window in an American suburb and seeing little brick barbecues sticking up at the end of nearly every garden lot in view. You may be the happy owner of one, in which case you just need a fine thick steak, some charcoal and some barbecue sauce and you are all set—wonderful how people can eat steak even on the hottest night.

If you are going into outdoor cookery in a big way and are thinking of building an outside fireplace there are several books which will help you. One of these is by James Beard and is called "Cook it Outdoors", published by M. Barrows and Company, New York, in 1941. Probably you will be told that it is out of print, but there is a copy in the Toronto Public Library. A lot of people won't be going quite as extensively into it as all this, but even if you just plan to spread a rug at the end of the garden you can have a very pleasant meal outside.

Of course it takes preparation. Cold food was usually once hot, and so has taken as much time to get ready as a January dinner, but only the poor cook realizes this. It's a good idea to start with a long leisurely drink,—whether it is lemonade or something more powerful will probably depend on the state of your ration. Beer brought out very cold from the ice box is a good before dinner drink if taken slowly, but of course standing in a beer line isn't so good.

Serve some hors d'oeuvres with the drink. A big wooden platter covered with different fresh vegetables is a good summer substitute for the hot canapés of winter. Green onions, carrot sticks, radishes, small wedges of very solid green cabbage with a bowl of mayonnaise in which to dip the ends are good. In between the vegetables put small wedges of cheese. You'll be surprised at how soon the plate is empty.

Most people pass up soup in favor of tomato juice and that is all right with the cook too for all she needs is a can opener, some worcester sauce, and a jug and glasses. Cold meat and salad or salmon mayonnaise are fine as the central dish, but there comes a time when even on the hottest night some hot food seems to be the right thing. If you haven't a large casserole buy one either of pyrex or one of the oven wares. And be sure it is big enough, you practically can't have a too big one.

Chicken Casserole

1 boiling chicken
1 onion
2 bay leaves
Thyme
Celery stalks
½ lemon

Cover the chicken with water and add the onion, bay leaves, a pinch of thyme, 2 stalks of celery chopped, the half lemon sliced, and boil gently till the meat is tender which will probably take about two hours. Then take the chicken out and cut it up, leaving the bones in and put the pieces in the casserole. Make a sauce.

Chicken Sauce

4 tablespoons of fat
1 onion chopped finely
3 tablespoons of flour
3 cups of broth in which the chicken cooked
2 to 3 teaspoons of salt
Black pepper
1 chili

Melt the fat and brown the onion in it. Then stir in the flour and add the chicken broth and salt, pepper, and chili and cook till the sauce thickens, then pour over the chicken and heat in the oven till it is scalding hot and serve. If you have any new potatoes boil some and drop them whole into the sauce otherwise just serve with a green salad and French dressing.

You can't beat fresh fruit with sugar and cream as a dessert at an outside meal, and it's easy to carry a pot of hot coffee down the garden path to sip as the moon comes up.

Eye and Flavor Appeal on Toast

By MARION GIFFORD

WE ARE certainly obligated to contrive some sort of a substantial meal every day, hot weather or not. The difficulty is to serve a meal that is appealing as well as nourishing.

There are many combinations of food that can be well served on toast. These make excellent luncheon dishes.

Eggs and Cheese Fondue

4 hard cooked eggs
2 tablespoons cooking fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon finely chopped walnuts

Cut the eggs in halves, lengthwise. Melt cooking fat, stir in flour, gradually stir in milk, and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture boils and thickens. Add seasonings, cheese and walnuts. Heat until cheese is melted. Place two egg halves, cut side down, on a slice of toast and pour sauce over the top. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

Belgian Eggs

4 brioche, or any other round rolls
2 tablespoons cooking fat
¼ pound liverwurst
4 eggs
Salt
Pepper
Tomato catsup

Slice off the tops of the brioche, or rolls, and pull out enough of the soft centre to form a hollow cup. Spread each one with softened cooking fat, and line with thin slices of liverwurst. Place in greased shallow baking dish and bake in moderate oven (350°F.) until heated through. Carefully drop a raw egg into each roll, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and bake in moderate oven (350°F.) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until eggs are set. Remove from oven, pour a little tomato catsup over each, and serve immediately. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

Fish and Cream Cheese

1 cup cooked flaked white fish
2 (3-oz.) packages cream cheese
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 tablespoons sherry

Poach any white fish, drain well and flake. Combine cream cheese and milk and blend until smooth. Add fish and stir gently over low heat until thoroughly mixed. Season. Add sherry and serve on hot buttered toast. Yield: 4 portions.

Tomatoes and Eggs

1 onion, chopped
2 tablespoons cooking fat
4 tomatoes
3 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
Rounds of buttered toast

Sauté onion in cooking fat until golden. Peel tomatoes, cut into small pieces and add to the onion. Cover and simmer slowly for 10 minutes. Add beaten eggs, salt, pepper and cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Serve over hot buttered toast. Garnish with hard-cooked eggs. Yield: 4 portions.

Creamed Ham on Toast

2 tablespoons cooking fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 cup ham, diced
Hot buttered toast
Chopped parsley

Melt cooking fat, stir in flour. Slowly stir in milk and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture boils and thickens. Add salt and pepper, stir in ham, bring to a boil and serve on hot buttered toast. Garnish with chopped parsley. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

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"Mother," said the little boy excitedly, "I've just seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked the mother.

"Oh, yes," replied the little boy. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him. He was just nailing on the back feet."

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CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

THE OTHER PAGE

Prayer After Victory, For Those Who Never Felt Need to Pray

By ERNEST BUCKLER

AFTER the bells have rung and are silent, above all *NOW*, let us not forget them;
Even we who have never felt the need to pray, or the duty,
Let us thank God for the guts of these young men who bought our freedom.
Who bought it thriftlessly with the bright pocket-money of their youth,
Not with sanctimony, and perhaps without thinking, laughing meanwhile maybe or lusting,
But spending freely, like a young boy at his first dance,
Even to the bottom . . .
Even when the coin was time, the long long time of all their years to come . . .
Even when the coin was blood, and with it went the long and eager dreams . . .
Even when the coin was flesh, the flesh of their own sons that now would never be . . .

Let us not forget them on the day of the big morning,
The day the good life of the world was bid for in the English Channel;
The day the strong young sailors with the light way of the sea in their eyes, but knowing too that breath was vulnerable and sweet,
Covered the stakes, not more soberly than in a game, to the limit;
Matching the courage of the youth in the skies above them and of the youth before them on the beaches.
Let us not forget the youth who began the long, long sleep that day, on a soil which was not the one their feet had always known;
Or they who never knew that "stillness" was a word with meaning, until they discovered it so suddenly in the deep cradle of the sea.

Let us remember them from all the days in all the years, who will not come again; but let us disremember not the less,
When the bells have rung and are silent, them who returned.
Them who remembered through the bells the joke, the last defiant joke they had with one the bells will not awaken,
So that for them the bells had a strange and subtle chord we did not hear.
Let us not think we may have pride before them because we felt the tiny pinches in our stomachs or the crowded trains;
That's not to lose an arm, that's not the inexorable never to throw a ball again.
That is not time from our life, or blood, or flesh, or solid weariness, or the memory of that last joke with another when Death was at his elbow.
Let only those who have had the telegrams,
Those who have known the long day and the long, long silent night,
Speak to them as equals.

But let us not pity.
They have not the gorge for pity.
Nor is it the pity that is due.
Ours was the safety; but theirs the inimitable triumph—
The fierce and jealous bearing in their hearts of that stark comradeship which only they can know who share the bright macabre fruits of danger.
Ours should be the envy.

Let us not talk too much about it—
—we do not know—
Let us not say too much of it to them, with words;
(Lest the words to them sound hollow, who have known the things that words were seldom found for).
But let us never, when the bells have rung and are silent, take their transplendent gift for granted.
Let us carry in our hearts a great humility before them.
Always.

• •

The Tale of the Buffalo Blondes

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

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The revelation which took place just prior to the elections of that year far surpassed in picturesqueness and dramatic color the best efforts of this degenerate age.

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SEEING

SMALL is the world!—
Too small
For aught but brotherhood.

Stranger in Senegal
May be as near—
And held as dear—
As cousin in your neighborhood
Parted by crimped earth hurled
When time and space
Set their own leisured pace.

No difference of race
Holds us apart.
We rise
As a world unit,
Or we fall
Scattered by fear,
Hate, or a wrinkled screed.

Wings make the world small,
But, within mind and heart,
Seeing as neighbor
All we have power to bless,
All who have power—
Seeing, by wings' labor,
Distance grow less—
Seeing opportunity
And responsibility
Grow more each hour—
New rings the angels' song
As free minds tune it:
Peace on earth to goodwilled men.

Not tradition—but the deed,—
Not barrier-bond of rite or creed,
Not the color of the skin—
But the free soul throned within.

Sing it! Speak it! Live it, then!

EMILY LEAVENS

Feet that have been barefooted for a long time are often difficult to fit with shoes. But this former inmate of Belsen Concentration Camp is overjoyed to be supplied once more with footwear and new clothing.

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THE WORLD OVER

Seen dancing all around the town . . .
deep-dark, Summer dresses
from EATON'S

CONCERNING FOOD

Fireplace in the Garden and a Chicken in the Casserole

By JANET MARCH

DID you ever consider which of all the foods you have eaten in your lifetime you remember best? I'll bet that some of the dishes were eaten outside. I can remember the taste of sausages cooked on sticks at a winter picnic in deep snow; pancakes of a wonderful lightness flipped over a campfire which threw shadows on the rocks of Algonquin after a hard day's paddling and portaging; the delicious coolness of sherbet made by squeezing orange juice directly onto snow high in the Rockies. Then as to drinks there was some very fine beer sipped in the garden of a Swiss inn high over the lake of Geneva, and the queer but nice taste of French *café au lait* for breakfast on a balcony that looked straight over the Mediterranean. Perhaps it is that the surroundings vary, and that is why you remember the flavors, hitched in some curious mental way to the scenery. After all most dining rooms look pretty much alike.

Even in cities people throng to eat outside. The Lafayette in New York is just one example of that city's many outdoor eating places which are always crammed. In summertime better a meal on the curb under a couple of dusty box trees than the most gilded of dining rooms.

If you are one of those nice people who have decided not to get in the way of the home-coming troops by boarding any trains this summer, how about brushing up on your technique of serving meals in the garden as a modest substitute for the pine trees of the North. Of course the fashion of eating outside was well under way before the war when holidays at home became the patriotic thing to do. I think there was more of this done in the United States than in Canada, for I can remember last year looking out of a garden window in an American suburb and seeing little brick barbecues sticking up at the end of nearly every garden lot in view. You may be the happy owner of one, in which case you just need a fine thick steak, some charcoal and some barbecue sauce and you are all set—wonderful how people can eat steak even on the hottest night.

If you are going into outdoor cookery in a big way and are thinking of building an outside fireplace there are several books which will help you. One of these is by James Beard and is called "Cook it Outdoors", published by M. Barrows and Company, New York, in 1941. Probably you will be told that it is out of print, but there is a copy in the Toronto Public Library. A lot of people won't be going quite as extensively into it as all this, but even if you just plan to spread a rug at the end of the garden you can have a very pleasant meal outside.

Of course it takes preparation. Cold food was usually once hot, and so has taken as much time to get ready as a January dinner, but only the poor cook realizes this. It's a good idea to start with a long leisurely drink,—whether it is lemonade or something more powerful will probably depend on the state of your ration. Beer brought out very cold from the ice box is a good before dinner drink if taken slowly, but of course standing in a beer line isn't so good.

Serve some hors d'oeuvres with the drink. A big wooden platter covered with different fresh vegetables is a good summer substitute for the hot canapés of winter. Green onions, carrot sticks, radishes, small wedges of very solid green cabbage with a bowl of mayonnaise in which to dip the ends are good. In between the vegetables put small wedges of cheese. You'll be surprised at how soon the plate is empty.

Most people pass up soup in favor of tomato juice and that is all right with the cook too for all she needs is a can opener, some worcester sauce, and a jug and glasses. Cold meat and salad or salmon mayonnaise are fine as the central dish, but there comes a time when even on the hottest night some hot food seems to be the right thing. If you haven't a large casserole buy one either of pyrex or one of the oven wares. And be sure it is big enough, you practically can't have a too big one.

Chicken Casserole

1 boiling chicken
1 onion
2 bay leaves
Thyme
Celery stalks
½ lemon

Cover the chicken with water and add the onion, bay leaves, a pinch of thyme, 2 stalks of celery chopped, the half lemon sliced, and boil gently till the meat is tender which will probably take about two hours. Then take the chicken out and cut it up, leaving the bones in and put the pieces in the casserole. Make a sauce.

Chicken Sauce

4 tablespoons of fat
1 onion chopped finely
3 tablespoons of flour
3 cups of broth in which the chicken cooked
2 to 3 teaspoons of salt
Black pepper
1 chili

Melt the fat and brown the onion in it. Then stir in the flour and add the chicken broth and salt, pepper, and chili and cook till the sauce thickens, then pour over the chicken and heat in the oven till it is scalding hot and serve. If you have any new potatoes boil some and drop them whole into the sauce otherwise just serve with a green salad and French dressing.

You can't beat fresh fruit with sugar and cream as a dessert at an outside meal, and it's easy to carry a pot of hot coffee down the garden path to sip as the moon comes up.

Eye and Flavor Appeal on Toast

By MARION GIFFORD

WE ARE certainly obligated to contrive some sort of a substantial meal every day, hot weather or not. The difficulty is to serve a meal that is appealing as well as nourishing.

There are many combinations of food that can be well served on toast. These make excellent luncheon dishes.

Eggs and Cheese Fondue

4 hard cooked eggs
2 tablespoons cooking fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup grated cheese
1 tablespoon finely chopped walnuts

Cut the eggs in halves, lengthwise. Melt cooking fat, stir in flour, gradually stir in milk, and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture boils and thickens. Add seasonings, cheese and walnuts. Heat until cheese is melted. Place two egg halves, cut side down, on a slice of toast and pour sauce over the top. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

Belgian Eggs

4 brioche, or any other round rolls
2 tablespoons cooking fat
¼ pound liverwurst
4 eggs
Salt
Pepper
Tomato catsup

Slice off the tops of the brioche, or rolls, and pull out enough of the soft centre to form a hollow cup. Spread each one with softened cooking fat, and line with thin slices of liverwurst. Place in greased shallow baking dish and bake in moderate oven (350°F.) until heated through. Carefully drop a raw egg into each roll, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and bake in moderate oven (350°F.) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until eggs are set. Remove from oven, pour a little tomato catsup over each, and serve immediately. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

Fish and Cream Cheese

1 cup cooked flaked white fish
2 (3-oz.) packages cream cheese
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
2 tablespoons sherry

Poach any white fish, drain well and flake. Combine cream cheese and milk and blend until smooth. Add fish and stir gently over low heat until thoroughly mixed. Season. Add sherry and serve on hot buttered toast. Yield: 4 portions.

Tomatoes and Eggs

1 onion, chopped
2 tablespoons cooking fat
4 tomatoes
3 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper
Rounds of buttered toast

Sauté onion in cooking fat until golden. Peel tomatoes, cut into small pieces and add to the onion. Cover and simmer slowly for 10 minutes. Add beaten eggs, salt, pepper and cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Serve over hot buttered toast. Garnish with hard-cooked eggs. Yield: 4 portions.

Creamed Ham on Toast

2 tablespoons cooking fat
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 cup ham, diced
Hot buttered toast
Chopped parsley

Melt cooking fat, stir in flour. Slowly stir in milk and cook, stirring constantly, until mixture boils and thickens. Add salt and pepper, stir in ham, bring to a boil and serve on hot buttered toast. Garnish with chopped parsley. Approximate yield: 4 portions.

Enhances the flavor of MEATS FISH SOUPS SAUCES
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Designed by Yvel, a festive dress in pastel crepe with strategically placed sequin bandings to stress the fashion importance of the smooth midriff. The skirt drapery radiates from a narrow panel at the front.

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"Mother," said the little boy excitedly, "I've just seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked the mother.

"Oh, yes," replied the little boy. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him. He was just nailing on the back feet."

MORAL—You'll "be sure" that McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas are tops, once you've tried them.

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

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CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

THE OTHER PAGE

Prayer After Victory, For Those Who Never Felt Need to Pray

By ERNEST BUCKLER

AFTER the bells have rung and are silent, above all *NOW*, let us not forget them;
Even we who have never felt the need to pray, or the duty,
Let us thank God for the guts of these young men who bought our freedom.
Who bought it thriftlessly with the bright pocket-money of their youth,
Not with sanctimony, and perhaps without thinking, laughing meanwhile maybe or lusting,
But spending freely, like a young boy at his first dance,
Even to the bottom . . .
Even when the coin was time, the long long time of all their years to come . . .
Even when the coin was blood, and with it went the long and eager dreams . . .
Even when the coin was flesh, the flesh of their own sons that now would never be . . .

Let us not forget them on the day of the big morning,
The day the good life of the world was bid for in the English Channel;
The day the strong young sailors with the light way of the sea in their eyes, but knowing too that breath was vulnerable and sweet,
Covered the stakes, not more soberly than in a game, to the limit;
Matching the courage of the youth in the skies above them and of the youth before them on the beaches.
Let us not forget the youth who began the long, long sleep that day, on a soil which was not the one their feet had always known;
Or they who never knew that "stillness" was a word with meaning, until they discovered it so suddenly in the deep cradle of the sea.

Let us remember them from all the days in all the years, who will not come again; but let us disremember not the less,
When the bells have rung and are silent, them who returned.
Them who remembered through the bells the joke, the last defiant joke they had with one the bells will not awaken,
So that for them the bells had a strange and subtle chord we did not hear.
Let us not think we may have pride before them because we felt the tiny pinches in our stomachs or the crowded trains;
That's not to lose an arm, that's not the inexorable never to throw a ball again.
That is not time from our life, or blood, or flesh, or solid weariness, or the memory of that last joke with another when Death was at his elbow.
Let only those who have had the telegrams,
Those who have known the long day and the long, long silent night,
Speak to them as equals.

But let us not pity.
They have not the gorge for pity.
Nor is it the pity that is due.
Ours was the safety; but theirs the inimitable triumph—
The fierce and jealous bearing in their hearts of that stark comradeship which only they can know who share the bright macabre fruits of danger.
Ours should be the envy.

Let us not talk too much about it—
—we do not know—
Let us not say too much of it to them, with words;
(Lest the words to them sound hollow, who have known the things that words were seldom found for).
But let us never, when the bells have rung and are silent, take their transplendent gift for granted.
Let us carry in our hearts a great humility before them.
Always.

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Outlook Towards State Control Nonsensical

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

It is a pity that could easily turn into a tragedy, Mr. Layton says, that thinking, so far, commonly hasn't been able to visualize any state organization which is not either one of complete nationalization or one wherein every individual is free to do what he likes, when he likes, how he likes.

The real question is in what degree freedom and protection shall be associated and how they will live together.

London.

IN economics no less than in politics the dominating issue of the day is how to combine the protection that is necessary with the freedom that is desirable. Only the diehard advocates of the need for a choice between "nationalization" and "private enterprise" believe that protection is finally inconsistent with freedom. Properly understood, the two virtues are complementary, and it is a pity that could so easily turn into tragedy that this vital truth has been concealed beneath the cloak of hazy and false doctrine that cannot visualize any state organization that is not one of complete nationalization or one wherein every individual is free to do what he likes when he likes, how he likes. The real question, which accepts the premise that in any event there will be much nationalization and much private enterprise, is in what degrees freedom and protection shall be associated, by what processes they shall live together, and to what end.

In the political analysis the issue of protection never appears on the surface. It is accepted by everyone—overtly, at least—that in the matter of choosing a Government, in voicing an opinion, in all political action, there should be complete and unfettered freedom. That is the surface picture.

The reality is, of course, rather different. No country which is conducted on a two or three party system can really pretend to offer complete political freedom. There is an approximation of freedom. The elector chooses the party nearest his own intentions and desires. But he sacrifices the multitudinous opportunity of selection that would alone be consistent with 100 per cent freedom to the greater good of a strong government. Even in Britain the lesson of pre-war France is not missed.

In the economic sphere, the problem is more complicated, and it has two aspects, the domestic and the international. The great difficulty which faced the Bretton Woods conference was essentially one of marrying the protection which stable exchanges would provide with the freedom of any country to allow its currency to reflect with some precision and without undue delay changes in the economy.

The objections raised by the Federation of British Industries to what it considers to be undue restriction (a) in the matter of determining the initial exchange parities and (b) in their subsequent adjustment are objections which, by and large, the whole trading and financial community shares. But the Federation, in its latest report on the subject, concludes by saying that, despite its disagreement on specific points, if it were to come to the question of deciding whether to accept the Bretton Woods Final Act as it stands or of rejecting it outright, it would recommend acceptance. The marriage of protection and freedom is not so incompatible as to deny its fulfilment.

The domestic issue, irretrievably bound up with the political problem, is presented to the people in a multitude of disguises, but the essence is the same. It is an accepted tenet of government today that the state has a responsibility for affording protection against want to the people.

The point is whether such an assumption of responsibility is compatible with the maintenance of a system in which the stimulus of mone-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Democratic Capitalism

By P. M. RICHARDS

HOPING that it won't be suspected of giving a plug to an advertiser, this column desires to say that it is greatly impressed with an advertisement published by Dominion Stores Limited which tells about the number and kind of people who own the company's shares—and who, of course, are thus the owners of the company itself. Dominion Stores is a big food-distributing concern, operating 243 retail stores, and it might reasonably be supposed that the owners of a big company like this rank high as capitalists. Well, they are capitalists in the sense that everyone who has any savings is a capitalist, but they are also very ordinary people, being made up of just about every occupational and income group in the national community.

Of the 2,149 shareholders, no less than 20% are housewives (who know the company better than anyone else), 2.8% are teachers, 1.4% foremen, 2.7% lawyers, 1.9% executives, 1.8% machinists, 10.6% retired persons, 3.3% clerks, 3.4% farmers, 2.2% bankers, 4.6% engineers, .3% nurses, .5% printers, .4% manufacturers, 1.8% laborers, 1.8% treasurers, and so on. We (meaning this column) don't know to what extent these company-owners influence the management of its affairs, but as so many of them are women, we are inclined to think that they have plenty to say. The women are not only the largest group of owners, but also, of course, comprise by far the largest group of users of the company's services. As expert food buyers, they are not likely to permit the company to "put anything over" them, and as shareholders they can attend shareholders' meetings and raise a fuss about any suspected attempt to do so. This suggests that in the case of Dominion Stores, at least, capitalism is not anti-social.

In a Democracy, Consumers Are Boss

It would be interesting to see other companies present similar break-downs of their shareholder ownership and find out how representative of the public at large these lists are. But while the shares of a food-distributing company might be expected to be more widely held than, say, those of a steel company, the interesting fact remains that the consumers of a company's products or services are the company's real masters and the providers of employment for its workers, rather than its directors, managers and shareholders. If the people don't buy there aren't the jobs. In a democracy, where the people are free to exercise the right of choice, the public's the boss.

Nowadays we hear a great deal about the advantages of a planned economy. This column is all for planning—but in planning by the people rather than by bureaucratic bosses. Our kind of planning and controlling is being carried on every day by the consumers of industry's products, and it is the most efficient kind of controlling there can be. We speak of Mr. Gordon's price controls and tend to forget that the housewife is functioning as a price controller every time she goes shopping. If she doesn't approve of price or quality she doesn't buy, and then there is lessened production of and employment on the article concerned, no matter what wage rates and other conditions may have been agreed upon between management and labor. Furthermore, the housewife's (consumer's) kind of control is a means, constantly being exercised, of balancing supply with actual demand that no governmental authority could begin to equal for efficiency.

Government's Plans Don't Always Work

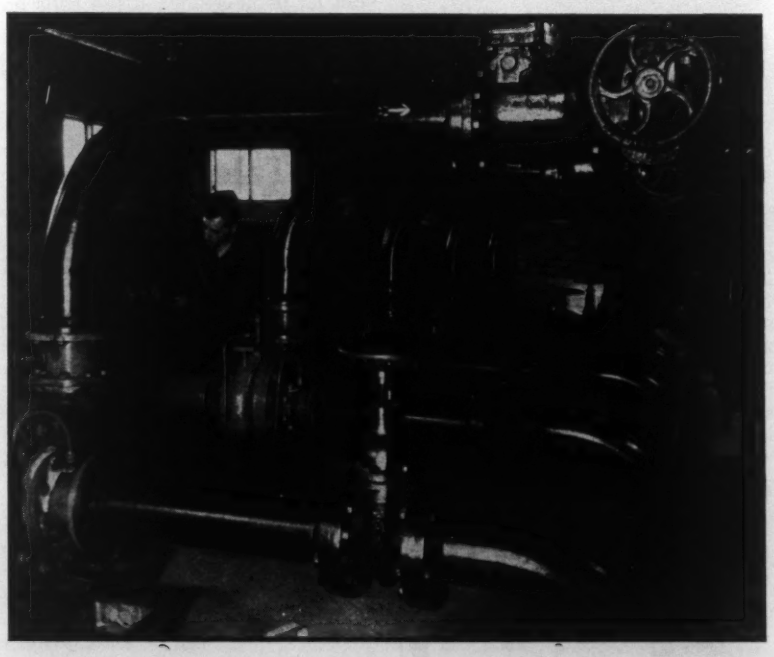
We Canadians should know that governmental planning doesn't always bring the anticipated results. At the beginning of this century Canada planned for a population several times its actual size today, and built railways accordingly. But the population was slow in coming and the young nation could scarcely carry the debt incurred to build the unnecessarily large railway mileage. Then the automobile arrived to take business from the rails. Things weren't working out as planned. The late Sir Adam Beck, it may be remembered, planned to cover the province of Ontario with electric railway lines. Motorists can still see the abandoned rights of way of some of these lines.

The big trouble in "totalitarian" planning is that it imposes limitations on progress at the very time that we can least afford them. It's certain that we can't realize our social aspirations for the postwar—better health and nutritional standards, higher education for all able to use it, and provision for medical care and the needs of old age and unemployment, without a considerable increase in our national production. The increase we need will probably require the fullest possible utilization of our new-found means of production but, as well, of inventions and processes yet to be developed.

That kind of planning isn't possible under totalitarianism, because totalitarian planners are necessarily limited to facts that are already established. The world is changing and it is very certain that we can't plan the world of tomorrow using only the means established today. We need a multitude of individual planners who will use and carry forward the marvellous new productive powers developed in this wartime. We need, it seems to this column, private, democratic corporatism of the kind represented by such concerns as Dominion Stores rather than a state corporatism beyond the influence and control of the common people, the users of its services.

Wartime Fog Dispersal Played Part in Germany's Defeat

Another all-British achievement, the conquest of fog, greatest menace to safe flying, played a decisive role in checking Rundstedt's offensive last December across the Ardennes. This, Germany's final attempt to avert defeat, failed, as Rundstedt admitted, because of Allied strategic bombing of supply lines. Yet that bombing could not have taken place except for Operation Fido (Fog Intensive Dispersal Of), the revolutionary method of using heat to eliminate fog, which enveloped Britain's airfields that vital Christmas week. A continuous line of burners, installed on each side of the main runway (above) and burning petroleum, fed from pipes and ignited by ignition lamps sunk in the ground, provides the necessary heat to bring about fog dispersal. Under average fog conditions, clearances of over 500 feet in height have been obtained.



Essential to the operation are these Sultza pumps, which supply pipes along the runway with fuel. Their output is 80,000 gallons per hour. Much of the credit for successful fog clearance goes to the former Minister in charge of Petroleum Warfare, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, seen below talking to R.A.F. pilots. He is now Britain's Minister of Information.

(*Continued from Page 26*)

tary reward, operating in conditions of fairly free enterprise (in the sense of strictly limited Government intervention in business affairs), is the guiding star of economic development. The obverse question is whether, if the extent of nationalization involved in the assumption of this responsibility is held to compel overall nationalization of the means of production and the channels of distribution, there will not depart from the conduct of economic affairs an invaluable element of vigor, initiative and ambition.

Real Issue More Complex

No one should pretend that the problem is an easy one to solve. Equally, no one should pretend that it is some other problem. The words nationalization and free-enterprise may be wonders for electioneering but they will work no miracles on the plane of reality. The real issue is so much more complex and subtle.

Precisely because it is so, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that any attempt to solve it fortuitously by deciding the phoney problem of nationalization or free-enterprise can only lead to serious trouble. Great Britain never stood more in need of common sense, and she has never had so full a spate of uncommon nonsense.

Common sense will argue that, since we can recognise the basic requirement of protection that is necessary for the preservation of a decent minimum standard of life for the people, that should be the starting point. We have the machinery for it in the social insurance program and the full employment plan. When these schemes are in operation the next stage will, indeed, most likely reveal itself. For the problem which follows them is one of efficiency, or national prosperity, and they are not bargain-basement schemes.

We shall see how the Budget looks, how the national income stands, where the pound stands, when we have our necessary protection arranged. And on our national earning position then we shall determine how far freedom is desirable.

If the price is unbearably heavy, and the operating system is free enterprise, then let the fine words go hang and let us try for efficiency and national profit through the medium of increased nationalization. But if the price is too heavy under a system of nationalization, then we must face up to the opposite need, to strike out for an increase in national wealth through the medium of freer individual enterprise.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
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Authorized by Post Office Department, Ottawa, as second class matter.
Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL.....Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER.....815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK.....Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - Business Manager
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NEWS OF THE MINES

Shaft-Sinking Shows Deep-Seated Character of Gold Deposits

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE announcement that Lake Shore Mines in the Kirkland Lake camp is deepening its shaft to below 8,000 feet, and that McIntyre-Porcupine Mines in the Porcupine district, plans to sink the inside shaft 3,000 feet to carry it below 7,000 feet vertical depth, has again focused attention on the deep-seated character of Canada's gold deposits. There are in Ontario today seven active gold mines with shafts down over a mile, and another close to 5,000 feet. Lake Shore has the deepest gold ore yet opened up in Canada, with the main veins strong at 6,825 feet. Diamond drilling at the Wright-Hargreaves and Sylvanite mines, also in the Kirkland Lake camp, has intersected ore below 7,000 feet. While Lake Shore at the present stage is expected to go to the limit of its hoisting equipment, believed to be around 8,000 feet, it later may carry operations to 9,000 feet, which will give it the distinction of being one of the deepest gold mines in the world.

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It has long been the belief of outstanding geologists and engineers that gold mines in the Dominion would in time become the deepest in the world. The depth to which gold mining in Canada can be carried remains to be determined and may only be bound by "whiteman working temperatures." Underground rock temperatures in the north country are about an average of 20 degrees lower than those in the Rand, South American and Indian mines. Workings in the Kirkland Lake area are considerably lower than elsewhere and undoubtedly one of the reasons such depths have been reached faster than in other camps is that the mines there do not possess a very large acreage. There appears every reason to expect that the Porcupine mines will also go to great depth. For some time Wright-Hargreaves held the record at Kirkland Lake with workings down to 6,404 feet, but as mentioned above, Lake Shore is now down 6,825 feet. Wright-Hargreaves proposes to go down to 7,300 feet and possibly 8,000. Sylvanite's depth is 5,550 feet, Teck-Hughes 6,105 feet, and Kirkland Lake Gold Mines bottom level is at 5,850 feet. In the Porcupine camp McIntyre has reached a depth of 5,565 feet and present deepest level at Hollinger is at 5,300 feet.

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The record for the deepest gold mine in the world, at any rate on this hemisphere, was held for many years by the Morro Velho operation of St. John D'el Rey Mining Company in Brazil, where its shaft is down just over 8,000 feet, but the honor of having the deepest gold workings today however go to the Rand in South Africa. Several mines there have attained depths of over 7,000 feet, with the Crown Mines, deepest of all at 8,685 feet. The Robinson Deep is reported at 8,630 feet, and the City Deep at 8,560. A depth of 8,180 feet has been reached by East Rand Proprietary, Durban Roodeport Deep is down 7,857 Consolidated Main Reef 7,565 and Summer and Jack 7,363 feet.

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With the benefits of cooler climate and lower rock temperatures in Canada there appears no reason why, if the ore persists to that depth, workings in the Kirkland Lake district will not be carried to 10,000 or even to 12,000 feet. In its present move to carry operations to record depths Lake Shore is motivated by the desire to have new levels ready to be opened up with the least possible delay immediately adequate labor is again available as well as to ascertain as quickly as possible a picture of what is in store with regard to ore at greater depths and to plan a mining sequence which will be most effective in dealing with rock bursting problems.

•

Initial dividend has been declared by Belleterre Quebec Mines, subsid-

(*Continued on Page 32*)

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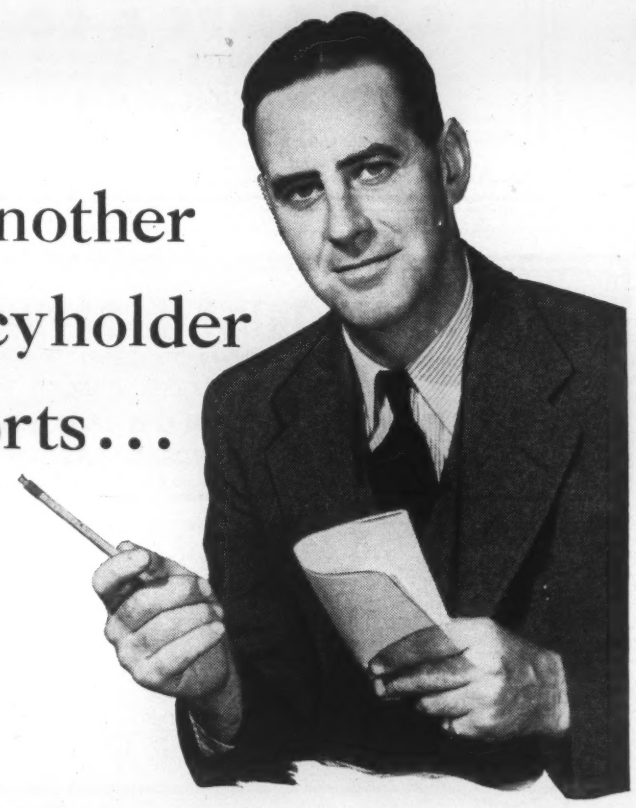

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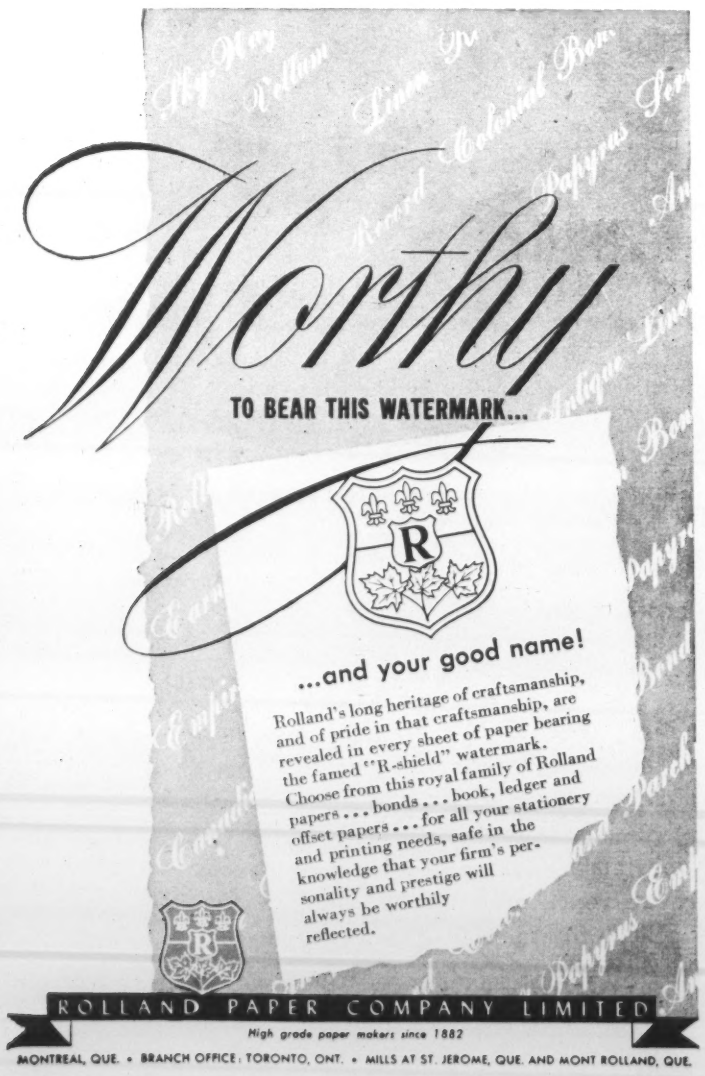
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

R. H. M., Richmond, Ont.—With ore reserves sufficient for about six years' milling requirements, a strong working capital position and substantial surplus accumulation, McINTRYE PORCUPINE shares have attraction for a hold. The yield is over five per cent and working capital approximately $30 a share. A large tonnage mining operation is indicated from diamond drilling to date at WASA LAKE GOLD MINES and eventual production of 1,500 tons per day is planned. Initial output will be in the neighborhood of 1,000 tons. The No. 1 or main zone is estimated to have indicated over 2,000,000 tons averaging, at $35 gold, $5.67 per ton uncut and $5.07 cut. Since then a new ore area has been located by drilling and this adds substantially to previous estimates. The future for TECK-HUGHES appears to be brighter than it has for over 10 years, provided there are favorable changes in tax laws and labor administration. Further geological study and exploration of branch veins connected with either the main break or with minor breaks has given favorable indications of the existence of several new orebodies that appear to be of sufficient importance to warrant adoption of a long term plan of development on all levels from four to 35. Teck-Hughes' 75%-controlled subsidiary, Lamaque Gold Mines, can be expected to grow when conditions again become normal and Teck also holds two interesting prospects.

M. B. F., Winnipeg, Man.—No, CANADA BREAD CO.'S report for the year ended June 30, 1945, isn't out yet; it will be presented to shareholders on July 31. This will be the first official word on the operating results for the year—a period in which price controls were continued. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, net profit of $257,578, including $20,700 refundable tax, was the best reported by the company since 1939 and was equal to $20.62 a share on the first preference stock and on a participating basis to $4.50 a share on "B" preferred and 35 cents a share on the common.

W. R. A., Vancouver, B.C.—I understand BLONDOR plans to resume diamond drilling. So far some narrow, short vein sections carrying high values in gold have been intersected but these do not yet provide a commercial deposit. The DORTERA property is located north of Blondor and is purely a prospect in an interesting location. Some months ago finances were reported being arranged for exploration but I have not heard of the success met with. TRANSTERRA

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Keep an Eye on London

BY HARUSPEX

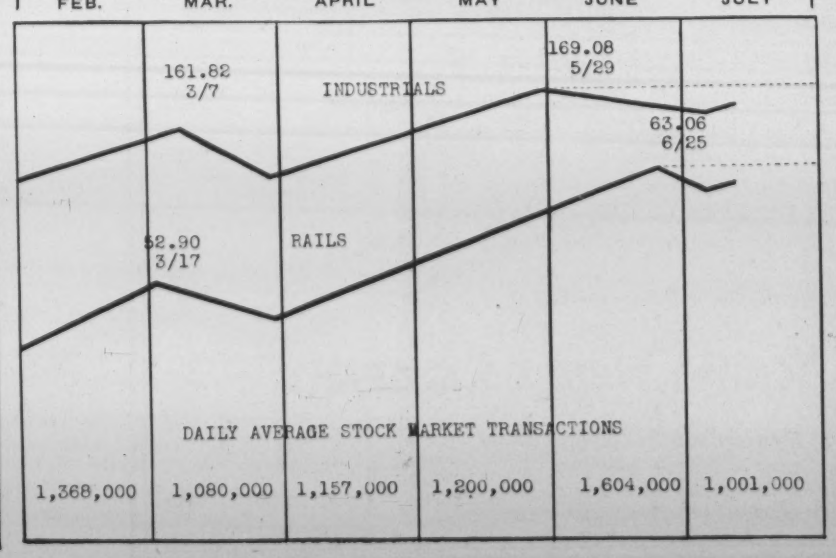
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, from which Canadian stocks take their price cue, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the mid-September 1944 low points of 142.96 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 38.71 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

On July 5 the New York market bottomed at 59.23 on the Dow-Jones railroad average, 164.26 on the industrial average. If rally of one or two weeks' duration now ensues in which one or both averages, in terms of closing prices, fail to move above the last high points established at 63.06 on the rails, 169.08 on the industrials, and this action is followed by renewed decline carrying both averages under the recent low points with volume climbing, the suggestion would be that the intermediate upward trend from September 1944 has reversed downward. There would also be the possibility that this intermediate reversal would simultaneously mark reversal of the major uptrend of the past three or more years. If both averages, to the contrary, can now move above the recent peaks, the short term and major trends will have been reconfirmed as upward. Ahead of one or another of the developments discussed, we are more inclined to look for the latter procedure, feeling, as stated for some while, that the odds favor the industrial average moving to the 170/175 level before strong resistance to the advance is encountered.

In view of the duration of the major advance, and because of the economic background, including the current transition from a two-war to a one-war economy, we could, nevertheless, look upon such advance as might be witnessed over the weeks ahead as distributive in nature. Otherwise stated, we would rather use such strength to increase cash reserves by way of selling stocks than to purchase stocks here in anticipation of such a move. In this connection, the action of stocks on the London Stock Exchange is worth some attention at this time. Frequently broad price movements in the British market precede broad swings in the United States. As a recent illustration, the London market started up in 1940, some eighteen months before American stocks turned up for their war advance. Since 1943, however, British rails have failed to go into new high ground but, instead, have moved downward. Recently the industrial list, after celebrating the winning of the European war by making new highs, has suffered a substantial setback from which moderate rally has been witnessed. If this rally in the industrial list cannot achieve new highs and a second decline then sets in carrying below support points of late May, London will be in a bear market.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (fifteen cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1945.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 10, 1945

Belleterre Quebec Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 1

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 15, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, July 11, 1945.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 113

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on September 1, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 1, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

W. B. DIX,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, July 11, 1945.

KERR-ADDISON
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 31

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Tuesday, August 28th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, July 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 13th, 1945.

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has a number of properties in the prospect stage and finances on hand for their exploration. Crews are at work on most of the properties. A shear zone has been discovered on the Yellowknife property and 1,000 feet of drilling contracted for to start at once. MARTIN BIRD GOLD MINES is still inactive and a reorganization of the company has been proposed. This is necessary so the company may refinance to resume development work. Indicated ore reserves, when operations were suspended, were estimated at 134,500 tons averaging $7.40 and 24,300 averaging $6.60.

W. J. R., Bowmanville, Ont.,—Sales of DOMINION DAIRIES LTD. showed substantial improvement in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, showing an increase of approximately $500,000 or 6% at $9,468,460 against $8,961,873 for the previous year. Although higher costs absorbed most of the increase, operating profit was up from $355,504 to $498,904. After tax provision of $256,329 (including the refundable portion of $38,770) retainable net income was $114,543 or $4.58 per share on the 5% non-cumulative preferred, $35 par, with 71 cents per share left for the common, including the refundable portion of taxes, net per share preferred was $6.13 and net per share common $1.09. For the previous year net income of $108,726 or $4.32 per share preferred and 65 cents per share common was reported. However, provision for taxes for that year has been increased by $27,264 which has been charged against surplus. Funded debt was reduced from $2,970,000 to $2,862,000 during the year and fixed assets increased from $3,570,372 to $3,626,482. After these operations, net working capital was slightly lower at $556,426 against $590,379 one year earlier.

W. J. A., Iroquois, Ont.—I am of the opinion KERR - ADDISON GOLD MINES, outstanding gold development of recent years, still tops the list of younger golds with interesting possibilites for the postwar days. Expectatons of an increase in the mill capacity to between 3,000 and 4,000 tons daily is regarded as reasonable but it will take some time to get back to the present capacity of 2,100 tons. The average tonnage treated last year was 1,324 tons and a low of 1,100 has been reached. Of considerable significance lately has been the opening of great widths and values well above mine average on the 1,900-foot level. The width of the orebody was 73 feet and the grade better than $9. While LAKE SHORE is assured of a long life it is not likely to again reach the high price levels which prevailed when it was leading gold producer on this continent. Neither is the old milling rate likely to again be attained nor the large earnings of some years ago. Ore reserves are possibly the best in its history and dividends considerably above the present are not unlikely in the future. Notwithstanding the manpower shortage PICKLE CROW is in excellent physical condition as a result of highly-favorable developments at depth in the north mine. With sufficient labor available it is possible the old dividend rate will be resumed. GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES has been carrying out a broad program of exploration since the original property was closed down. Officials are optimistic about the prospects of Wekusko Consolidated, of which God's Lake is one of the largest sponsors, and of Bevcourt and Regcourt stock. A substantial investment is held in Dominion Magnesium. Net working capital, not including investments in developing companies, totalled over $1,000,000 at the close of 1944.

W.S.S., Detroit, Mich.—Your letter is the first mention I have seen of AURIGA YELLOWKNIFE PROSPECTING SYNDICATE. Many syndicates have been formed in the Yellowknife district and so far most of them are still just locations on the map. Information concerning syndicates is not readily available.

Investments

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DUE—1st July, 1965
PRICE: 100 and interest, to yield 4.00%

MAPLE LEAF MILLING COMPANY LIMITED

3¾% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
DUE—1st July, 1963
PRICE: 100 and interest, to yield 3.75%

BURNS AND CO. LIMITED

4% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
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ALLIED closely with the Canadian paper industry, the Niagara Wire Weaving Company Limited should share in the prosperity of this industry and the improvement that is anticipated as the available supply of labour increases to permit of expanding woods operations. Niagara Wire produces wire screen and cloth essential to the manufacture of newsprint and paper. These screens last for a period of a few weeks to a few months, depending on the type of paper being made and the speed of the machine, and replacements have to be made regularly to assure continued operations. Commenting on the outlook for the company and the paper industry in the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, Edward J. Buell, President, stated with more manpower available it is anticipated that the situation will be relieved and an upward trend in paper mill operations will result. An increase in woods operations cannot be immediately reflected in paper mill operations, as there is a considerable lapse of time between the cutting of the wood and the conversion of this wood into paper, which Mr. Buell said varies in general from a period of months up to two years.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1945, of $158,048 was equal to $1.37 per share, compared with $128,851 and $1.12 a share for the previous year and with $252,361 and $2.19 a share for 1939-1940. Earned surplus of $564,192 at March 31, 1945, was an increase from $469,005 at March 31, 1940.

Progressive improvement in the company's liquid and financial position has been reported for years past, with net working capital of $944,666 at March 31, 1945, an increase from $875,908 for the year and up from $632,509 at the end of the 1939-1940 fiscal year. Current assets of $1,184,893 included cash of $376,795 and investments of $324,887 both well in excess of total current liabilities of $240,227.

The Niagara Wire Weaving Company Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding, with the outstanding capital consisting of 115,000 common shares of no par value. Dividends are currently being paid at the annual rate of $1 per share, this rate being established in September 1942 when the regular quarterly distribution was reduced from 50c to 25c per share. Initial dividend was paid on the present common in 1936 with annual payments ranging from $1 to $2 per share since.

The company was incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1929 to acquire a company of similar name established in 1919. Niagara Wire manufactures wire mesh cloth, wire weaving machinery and similar products under Canadian patents covering the inventions of Hamilton Lindsay. Plants are modern and well equipped and located at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

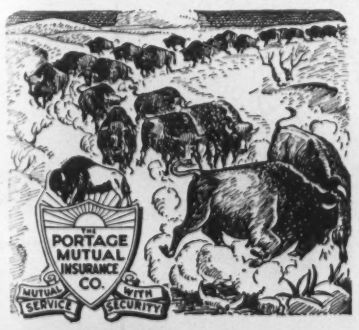
Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1940, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	26	15½	$1.37	19.0	11.3	$1.00
1943	18	15	1.12	16.1	13.4	1.00
1942	17¼	10	1.33	12.9	6.8	1.25
1941	25½	15	2.25	11.3	6.7	2.00
1940	32½	20	2.00	16.2	10.0	2.00
1939	28	16	2.19	12.8	7.3	1.35
Average 1939-1944				14.4	8.9	
Current average				17.5		
Approximate current yield				4.2%		

Note: Price range for calendar year, earned per share and dividends for fiscal years ending following March.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended March 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 158,048	$ 128,851	$152,924	$ 258,961	$230,064	$252,361
Surplus	564,192	521,145	507,294	298,119	469,159	469,005
Current Assets	1,184,893	1,084,891	909,280	1,062,786	917,286	924,430
Current Liabilities	240,227	208,983	189,157	384,710	292,192	291,921
Net Working Capital	944,666	875,908	720,123	678,076	625,094	632,509
Cash	376,795	210,793	266,178	342,449	160,789	303,899
Investments	324,887	251,877	123,941	145,970	175,995	181,414



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Fire Waste Increases in Canada While Public Remain Apathetic

By GEORGE GILBERT

It does not seem to be generally recognized that the amount of the country's fire losses measures the amount which, in addition to a sum for expenses and profit, the insurance companies must collect in premiums if they are to remain solvent and continue to pay claims.

Accordingly, the greater the fire waste the higher the cost of insurance, and as the cost of insurance enters into the price of practically all goods and services, everyone has an interest in bringing down the country's fire losses to a minimum.

DESPITE the public-spirited and well-directed efforts of such bodies as the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, the National Fire Protection Association, the Fire Marshals, and of the insurance companies in their individual and associated capacity, the public mostly continue to be indifferent towards the mounting toll exacted by fire in Canada in recent years. In this country the civilian property loss by fire has increased from $22,735,264 in 1940 to $40,562,478 in 1944, while the per capita loss has increased from $2.01 to $3.39 during the same period. The figures for 1944 are exclusive of $1,360,312 fire loss in National Defense properties.

It is difficult to explain the complacent attitude taken with respect to this heavy annual drain on the country's resources, especially when the carefully compiled statistics show that just plain carelessness is the cause of most of this waste, and that 80 per cent of the loss could be prevented by taking suitable precautions. There are those who regard the increased fire loss as something to be expected in view of the greater industrial activity in the Dominion and the increase in the production of war materials. They evidently think it is the business of the insurance companies to take care of the fire losses, and that they can well afford to pay them out of the premiums they have collected from their policyholders for this purpose.

Reduces Resources

For one thing, these persons overlook the fact that not all fire losses are covered by insurance. Of the total loss in 1944, $30,205,969 was insured, while $10,356,509 was uninsured. For another thing, they fail to give due consideration to the fact that property destroyed by fire, whether insured or not insured, is gone forever, and that, while the individual property owner may be reimbursed in money to the extent of the insurance carried, the country's total resources are reduced in amount by the value of the property destroyed. In a time of scarcity of goods and materials like the present, such losses constitute a serious handicap not only to the war effort but to the nation's recovery in the postwar period.

It is not generally understood that those without insurable property as well as those with insurable property have a financial interest in the reduction of the fire waste, because the cost of fire insurance is included in the price which is paid for all goods and services. In the case of manufactured goods, it is added to the price paid by the manufacturer for the raw material, to the price paid to the manufacturer by the wholesaler, to the price paid to the wholesaler by the retailer, and to the price paid by the consumer to the retailer.

As the prevailing rates for fire insurance are based upon the fire losses of the country, it is obvious that practically everybody has reason to be concerned in bringing about the reduction of such losses to the greatest possible extent, as it is distinctly to the advantage of the individual as well as the country that the fire waste and consequently the cost of fire insurance should be reduced to the minimum.

Primary responsibility for fire prevention and fire protection rests upon the public authorities; it is not an essential activity of the insurance companies, their business being to fix rates according to the loss experience and the hazards involved, so as to distribute the losses fairly among the insured. Why, then, do insurance organizations spend so much time and money in educational, inspection and engineering efforts in order to better safeguard life and property against the menace of fire?

It has long been realized by insurance officials that while their business profits by the ever-present possibility of fire in all communities, the yearly destruction of material wealth by fire is of such proportions as to be a public menace, so that they owe a duty, because of their special knowledge of fire hazards and fire prevention and fire protection measures, to do what they can to effect a reduction in the annual fire waste.

With this object in view, the insurance companies in their associated capacity have well-equipped engineering departments, fire loss investigation bureaus, and other services, all for the main purpose of reducing the toll from fire. Many engineering surveys of cities and towns throughout the country have been made, and measures have been formulated to safeguard them against the danger of spreading fires and conflagrations.

No Civic Expense Involved

There is no question that their careful investigations of the various phases of the spreading fire hazard have been at the root of a large part of the improvement that has taken place in various municipalities as regards physical protection factors, fire department equipment and operation, water supply, and other items that affect the fire situation.

It should not be overlooked that these investigations and surveys involve no expense to the municipalities, although they embrace expert investigation of the water works, fire department, fire alarm system, and other fire department auxiliaries, and a careful check-up of the physical conditions in the mercantile and manufacturing districts. The water supply, being of primary importance, is studied with regard to its source, reservoirs, pressure, size and arrangement of mains, spacing of hydrants, and other essential particulars.

After this thorough survey is completed, the engineers prepare a comprehensive report, with maps and diagrams and with suggestions for remedying every defect which has been disclosed. These reports are accordingly not merely critical but are constructive as well. In some cases serious defects are discovered of

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Food parcels are most important. Many of the men are occupying countries in which even ordinary comforts cannot be secured. Every extra bar of chocolate, every cake or tin of honey is so necessary.

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which the civic authorities themselves are not aware, and as a result of the underwriters' survey they are able to correct them before the emergency arises when such defects would cause heavy loss.

There is no doubt that the war has produced new problems and new hazards in everyday life as well as new processes and new methods in industry, and these emphasize the importance of a revision of municipal building codes and fire prevention and fire protection ordinances in order to protect the public against the fire hazards of the new "synthetic age." It is important that sufficient authority be written into existing codes and ordinances to give the fire chief, the fire marshal, or other enforcing authority power to control any new hazard that may develop, provided such official may determine as a result of investigation that the operating system or condition in question is hazardous.

Keeping in touch with home is considered so important for morale that British Sunday newspapers are now flown out to the Services in the Far East. Within four days of publication these men of a British submarine were reading of their own ship's exploits against the Japs.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get some information as to the number of fires and the amount of the property loss in Canada in institutional buildings, such as churches, schools, colleges, hospitals, etc., over a period of years, and whether the yearly loss on the average shows an increase or decrease.

—C. G. T., London, Ont.

Tables in the annual statistical report of the Dominion Fire Commissioner show that during the 10-year period, 1935-1944 inclusive, there were 5,773 fires reported in institutional and assembly buildings in Canada, and that the aggregate property loss in such buildings was $17,099,040. This would make the yearly average over the 10-year period: 577 in number of fires and $1,709,904 in amount of property loss. In 1944 the number of such fires was 657 and the amount of the property loss, $1,901,571, so that both in number and amount the past year was above the average. The 1944 losses were distributed as follows: Churches, presbyteries and chapels — 186 fires, $751,140 loss; Schools, colleges, academies and convents — 241 fires, $862,174 loss; Hospitals, sanatoria and homes — 75 fires, $14,872 loss; Other assembly buildings—155 fires, $273,385 loss.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Owing to ill health my husband is retiring from business. He is 57 years of age. I am thinking of taking a 20-year guaranteed annuity of $100 per month for my husband and $100 per month for myself. Besides these annuities I will have about $100 per month coming in from bonds and stocks. Noting your remarks about annuities being taxed, would you advise above purchase?

—J. L. C., Calgary, Alta.

I presume that you are contemplating the purchase of an annuity payable for 20 years only and not for life. If that is so, only that part of the income from the annuity which represents interest will be subject to income tax and not that part which represents return of principal. In the case of a life annuity, that is, one payable for the rest of life however long the annuitant lives, the whole of the income from the annuity is subject at present to income tax. Life annuities are the only kind of annuities issued by the Dominion Government, but the insurance companies issue all kinds, and if you bought an annuity certain for 20 years from a strong Dominion registered insurance company you would be absolutely sure of receiving the income guaranteed by the annuity during the 20-year period, without having to pay any more income tax than if the money was invested in interest-bearing securities. By taking the annuity, you avoid the risk of loss through depreciation or otherwise, which risk must be taken when one's money is invested in stocks, bonds, mortgages or real estate. In the circumstances you mention, the purchase of the annuities would be advisable in my opinion. Some people are solving the problem of income tax on life annuities by taking out an annuity certain for 20 years and in addition a deferred annuity to begin at the end of the 20-year period, when the income from the annuity certain terminates, and to continue for the rest of life. In that event, it would only be the income from the deferred annuity that would be subject to income tax on both interest and return of principal, and then not until the income began at the end of the 20-year period. In case of death before the income from the deferred annuity commenced, the principal sum would be returned with interest.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 27*)

iary of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, which commenced production a little over nine years ago. Belleterre is the only producing mine in the Mud Lake section of Quebec and output to the end of March, 1945, exceeded $9,000,000. Net profit for the 12 months ended March 31 was 27½ cents a share. Ore reserves at the year end were 631,660 tons, averaging $12.27 for a total of $7,749,232. The amount of the first dividend is 10 cents per share payable September 15 to shareholders of record August 15. Of the authorized capitalization of 1,500,000 shares all are issued.

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With a view to simplifying the difficulties experienced by ex-servicemen seeking mine employment, arrangements have been made by the Ontario Mining Association, after discussion with the Dominion Department of Labor, local officers of the Selective Service and the Workmen's Compensation Board. Under the plan approved and to be put into effect at once here, and which will later expand to other discharge centres, the mines will be permitted to place their own employment officer in the local Selective Service office. This will expedite placing of men as they will now be provided with first-hand information as to conditions in the various mining camps and will be furnished with all necessary advice. It is hoped general adoption of the plan will save the returned men unnecessary expense and inconvenience as well as the mining municipalities in which men might be stranded after proceeding there in good faith.

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The decline in positive ore reserves along with the inability to carry out new development work, makes the outlook for Omega Gold Mines rather uncertain for the immediate future. James Y. Murdoch, president, informed shareholders in the annual report. Though restrictions on new development have been removed it will take some considerable time, he believes, before labor will be available to enable intensification of the search for additional ore. At March 31, ore reserves were estimated at 308,000 tons averaging .147 oz. A net profit of $9,303 was reported for the year.

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New financing has been arranged for the Shawkey Gold Mining Company property in Dubuisson township, Quebec, through the organization of a new company known as Shawkey (1945) Mines Limited. The property has been inactive for seven years but prior to that produced about $879,500. Of the new company's capitalization of 3,000,000 shares, 1,250,000 will be available for exchange for shares of the former company on the basis of one for three. A block of 750,000 shares have been sold for $175,000, and a further 1,000,000 shares optioned to yield additional $550,000, if all are exercised. Two adjoining properties have been acquired under option and a new hoist and compressor ordered.

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With the objective of increasing the present plant capacity two or three times from present 750 tons per day, Pend Oreille Mine and Metal Company which operates close to the international line in the northeast corner of Stevens County, Washington, plans an intensive campaign of development as soon as labor is available. During the past year the extensive contiguous properties of Metalina Metals Company were acquired. Net profit for the year ended April 30 was 3.6 cents per share as compared with 2.9 cents in the previous 12 months. Net working capital exceeds $600,000.

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Upper Canada Mines is now in a favorable position minewise, shareholders were informed at the recent annual meeting, there now being four levels to open at the No. 1 shaft, and a like number at No. 2 shaft. A drive is now under way to connect the two shafts at the 1,000 foot horizon and this should be completed early in 1946. It is proposed in the near future to deepen the No. 2 shaft to 1,750 feet so that both shafts will have the same depth, and they will also be connected there. The company's financial position is satisfactory. Taking the stock holdings at cost, assets amount to $723,088, but if stocks are calculated at market values, the asset position is increased to $1,315,964. A dividend will be paid later this year.

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Net profit of 5.5 cents per shares compared with 8.1 cents in the previous year is reported by Upper Canada Mines for the 12 months ended April 30, 1945. The mill handled 80,731 tons for recovery of $12.39 per ton as against 68,033 tons and recovery of $15.34 in the previous year. The reduction in grade of ore treated was due to more ore taken from vicinity of No. 2 shaft, President R. R. Brown, points out. While values are lower in this part of the mine the widths are greater and tonnage therefore more economically handled. Expenditures for building construction, machinery and equipment were heavy last year as it was deemed advisable to put the mine in shape for postwar work.

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A slight increase in production was shown in 1944 by Normetal Mining Corporation notwithstanding the power shortage which reduced the milling to a low for about five years. Profits for the year were 5.51 cents per share as compared with 3.65 cents in the previous 12 months. Ore reserves declined 56,900 tons to 1,380,000 tons as a result of the limited development possible. This reserve however, takes in only a partial allowance for ore between the 2,600 and 2,750-foot levels and none whatever below the latter horizon. Net working capital at the close of the year stood at $1,660,660 as against $1,369,691 a year previous.

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Shares of Bonville Gold Mines, developing 21 claims in Villebon township, North-western Quebec, were recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The company was incorporated in February, to purchase holdings of Bobjo Mines and adjacent acreage, upon which considerable surface work had been done to open up 10 gold-bearing veins and shearings. Diamond drilling commenced in April with one heavy machine probing ore-bearing veins at depth and a second heavy rig began general exploration duties last month. Completion of No. 1 drill hole established persistence of gold values with appreciation in vein widths at depth. This hole intersected veins Nos. 6 ($5.29 across 5.3 feet) and 8 ($5.06 across 3.5 feet). Drill hole No. 2 intersected both veins as well as several others. Hole No. 3 confirmed structural conditions noted in No. 1. Hole No. 4 cut No. 2 vein, which assayed $13.13 across 49 inches for a length of 110 feet on surface, which showed a width in the hole of 6.5 feet —a new vein, 16.3 feet of quartz containing some turmaline.

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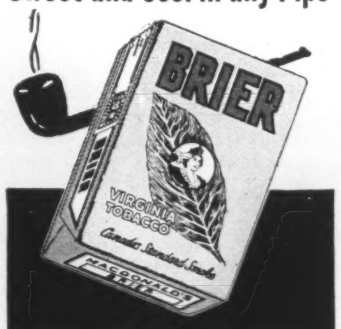

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